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No. 22,200 號拾玖百貳千貳萬第 日柒廿月登拾年巳己 HONG KONG. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1929. 伍拜禮 日七廿月貳拾年九廿百九仟登英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after DECEMBER 6th, 1929, until further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	8.40	8.05	6.30	9.08	9.15	10.00	12.10	1.15	2.35	2.50	4.30	5.40	7.35	7.45	8.00	9.10	10.15	11.20	12.25	1.30	2.35	3.40	4.45	5.50
Yauwatt Dep.	8.49	8.14	6.39	9.17	9.24	10.08	12.18	1.23	2.43	2.58	4.38	5.48	7.43	7.53	8.08	9.18	10.23	11.28	12.33	1.38	2.43	3.48	4.53	5.58
Shatin Dep.	7.01	7.16	6.41	9.19	9.26	10.10	12.20	1.25	2.45	2.60	4.40	5.50	7.45	7.55	8.10	9.20	10.25	11.30	12.35	1.40	2.45	3.50	4.55	6.00
Taipei Dep.	7.15	7.30	6.55	9.23	9.30	10.14	12.24	1.29	2.49	2.64	4.44	5.54	7.49	7.59	8.14	9.24	10.29	11.34	12.39	1.44	2.49	3.54	4.59	6.04
Market Dep.	7.20	7.35	7.00	9.28	9.35	10.18	12.28	1.33	2.53	3.08	4.48	5.58	7.53	8.03	8.18	9.28	10.33	11.38	12.43	1.48	2.53	3.58	5.03	6.08
Fanning Dep.	7.30	7.45	7.10	9.38	9.45	10.22	12.32	1.37	2.57	3.12	4.52	6.02	7.57	8.07	8.22	9.32	10.37	11.42	12.47	1.52	2.57	4.02	5.07	6.12
Shau-dep.	7.35	7.50	7.15	9.43	9.50	10.26	12.36	1.41	3.01	3.16	4.56	6.06	8.01	8.11	8.26	9.36	10.41	11.46	12.51	1.56	3.01	4.06	5.11	6.16
Sham-chun Arr.	7.41	8.45	8.13	9.51	10.01	10.33	1.08	2.13	3.10	3.34	5.39	6.39	8.33	8.53	9.13	10.13	11.13	12.13	1.13	2.13	3.13	4.13	5.13	6.13
Canton Arr.	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.
Canton Dep.	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10
Shumchun Dep.	7.17	8.03	10.34	11.05	11.37	11.47	2.48	4.39	5.47	6.18	6.43	6.52	7.23	7.54	8.25	8.56	9.27	9.58	10.29	10.59	11.30	12.01	12.32	13.03
Shau-dep.	7.25	8.11	10.41	11.12	11.44	11.54	2.55	4.46	5.54	6.25	6.50	7.00	7.31	8.02	8.33	9.04	9.35	10.06	10.36	11.07	11.38	12.09	12.40	13.11
Fanning Dep.	7.30	8.15	10.45	11.16	11.48	11.58	3.00	4.51	5.59	6.30	6.55	7.05	7.36	8.07	8.38	9.09	9.40	10.11	10.41	11.12	11.43	12.14	12.45	13.16
Taipei Dep.	7.40	8.25	10.55	11.26	11.58	12.08	3.01	4.52	6.00	6.31	6.56	7.06	7.37	8.08	8.39	9.10	9.41	10.12	10.42	11.13	11.44	12.15	12.46	13.17
Market Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.01	11.32	12.04	12.14	3.05	4.56	6.04	6.35	6.60	7.10	7.41	8.12	8.43	9.14	9.45	10.16	10.46	11.17	11.48	12.19	12.50	13.21
Shatin Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.14	11.45	12.17	12.27	3.18	5.09	6.17	6.48	7.03	7.13	7.44	8.15	8.46	9.17	9.48	10.19	10.49	11.20	11.51	12.22	12.53	13.24
Yauwatt Dep.	8.11	8.58	11.28	11.59	12.31	12.41	3.32	5.23	6.31	6.62	7.17	7.27	7.58	8.29	9.00	9.31	10.02	10.32	11.03	11.34	12.05	12.36	13.07	13.38
Kowloon Arr.	8.17	9.04	11.34	12.05	12.37	12.47	3.38	5.29	6.37	6.68	7.23	7.33	8.04	8.35	9.06	9.37	10.08	10.38	11.09	11.40	12.11	12.42	13.13	13.44

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"LOOKING BACKWARD" ON THE WORLD.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S EVENTS IN GERMANY.

AMERICAN "INVASION" OF THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

[United Press Special.]

BERLIN.—Economically and politically 1929 was a year of uncertainty for Germany. Unfavourable weather conditions, the Reparations Conference, the continued dearth of much-needed capital, domestic political disputes, and the death of Foreign Minister Stresemann were among the factors contributing to this atmosphere of uncertainty. In other fields, most particularly in aviation, quite a different story was recorded. Germany's aeronautical achievements of the last twelve months not only attracted the attention of the entire world, but were history-making in character.

On January 27 the 70th birthday of former Kaiser Wilhelm was ostentatiously celebrated in Doorn. Efforts were made by certain elements in Germany to make the event an occasion to demonstrate the extent of monarchistic feeling in the country, but the greater part of the public and Press took but passing notice of the day. In February a committee of bankers representing the former Allied Powers, Germany, and the United States met in Paris under the chairmanship of Owen D. Young to revise the Dawes Plan for reparations payments. After four months of discussions, during which it appeared more than once that the negotiations would collapse, the Young Plan was perfected and submitted to the interested Governments. Under the Young Plan the total of reparations due the Allies, theretofore undetermined, was definitely fixed, while the annual payments, 2,500,000,000 marks under the Dawes Plan "standard year" arrangement, were reduced to an average of 1,900,000,000 marks.

Naval Affairs.

In April the debate over the construction of the first of the Versailles Treaty cruisers was revived in the Reichstag, when the second annual cruiser appropriation came up for consideration. It appeared at one time that the appropriation would be defeated and that the Coalition Government might resign in consequence. The Communists opposed this item and the Nationalists made known their opposition to the Budget as a whole. The Socialist members of the Reichstag also announced their opposition in the face of the decision of the Socialist Cabinet members to support

the programme, but when the issue came to a vote in June the appropriation was approved by a narrow margin, the Socialists refraining from voting.

In the first week of May Berlin was the scene of serious disturbances, in the course of which 29 persons were killed and scores wounded. These disturbances grew out of the attempts of Communist groups to stage demonstrations on May Day in various parts of the city. After the first day they were confined to the working-class districts of Neukölln and Wedding, where the police proclaimed a minor state of military siege. It was in these districts that most of the deaths occurred; autopsies later established that all of the dead had been killed by bullets fired from police rifles and revolvers.

Opposition to Reparations Plan.

Toward the end of the Reichstag session, early in the summer, the "Protection of the Republic" law, which was about to expire, was debated and voted upon. Requiring a two-thirds majority for its extension, the law was defeated by a few votes and it expired, therefore, on July 23d. Among other provisions this statute made it unlawful for the former Kaiser to return to Germany.

Soon thereafter the Nationalists, under the leadership of Alfred Hugenberg, industrialist and newspaper owner, announced that they would seek a nation-wide referendum directed toward the popular enactment of a law which in effect would have compelled Germany to reject the Young Plan. The last two weeks of October were set aside for the signing of the petition for a referendum. The signatures of 10 per cent. of the eligible voters of the country were needed, or about 4,100,000, and this figure was barely attained. The Nationalists were then faced with the task of bringing out half the registered voters of the country, in order to make the referendum valid, and of those casting ballots a majority were required to approve the Nationalist proposals to enact them into law. One of the proposals would make high Government officials liable to prison terms if they were to sign or otherwise in an official capacity indicate their acceptance of the Young Plan.

On August 4 representatives of the various interested Governments

met at The Hague to work out an agreement for carrying the Young Plan into effect. After being deadlocked for a fortnight or more the delegates arrived at a compromise concerning the British demands for greater security in the reparations Germany and the conference was adjourned, but without having completed its task.

A few weeks later a committee of bankers met in Baden-Baden to draw up a charter and otherwise perfect the organization of Bank for International Settlements provided for under the Young Plan: On October 3 Gustav Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, died rather unexpectedly and while in the thick of a domestic political battle. His death necessitated a shift in the Coalition Government. Dr. Julius Curtius, Minister of Economics and like Stresemann—a member of the Folke Party, being named to succeed him.

Unemployment.

Economically the year started out with record-breaking unemployment and with a slackening of business activity due to a large extent to the cold winter Germany has experienced in 1929 years. The Arctic spell continued unbroken for almost two months, during which the temperature was almost constantly below zero, and it was accompanied by an influenza and pneumonia epidemic that proved costly to business. At one time 13 per cent. of the employees of the larger Berlin business-houses and department-stores were reported on the sick list.

Fall of the Mark.

With the advent of spring business improved to a slight degree, but the inability of German firms to borrow new capital in large amounts in the United States or elsewhere prevented healthy and necessary expansion. Then, in April, when it appeared that the Paris reparations negotiations were to end in failure, economic depression again hit Germany, foreign deposits were withdrawn to a dangerous extent, the money-market became disorganized, and the mark began to fall. Intervention by the Reichsbank through the raising of its re-discount rate and through the rationing of credit served to stabilize the situation, but it was several weeks before business and finance recovered from the shock. (Continued on Page 4.)

THE HONGKONG

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HONG KONG HANSARD RE-
PORTS OF THE MEETINGS
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ESTD. 1856

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(December 27.)

St. John:

Euro-American Returned Students Union, annual general meeting and Dinner dance, H.K. Hotel roof garden.

Queen's Theatre: "This is Heaven."

World Theatre: "Tenderloin."

Star Theatre: "Desert Nights."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High, 7.41 a.m. and 7.11 p.m.; Low, 1.42 a.m. and 12.32 p.m.

Saturday.

(December 28.)

Cricket.—Division I.: Craigen-gower v. H.K.C.C. (L); Division II.: University v. R.A.O.C. (L); Indian R.O. v. R.E. and S. (L); C.S.C.C. v. Royal Artillery, H.K. C.C. v. Craigen-gower (F), Police v. Electric (F), Chinese R.O. v. Reco-reio (F).

Football.—Senior Division: South China v. Navy, Reco-reio v. St. Joseph's, Kowloon v. Chinese, Police v. Club, Royal Artillery v. K.O.S.B. Junior Division: East-ern Ew. Reco-reio v. South China "B", Club v. University, St. Joseph's v. Chinese "A", Royal Artillery v. South China "A", Kowloon v. K.O.S.B.

Queen's Theatre: "This is Heaven."

World Theatre: "Tenderloin."

Star Theatre: "Desert Nights."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High, 8.45 a.m. and 7.40 p.m.; Low, 2.20 a.m. and 1.04 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Takada).

Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Sawa Maru), 9.30 a.m. also via Marseilles (Khyber), 10.30 a.m.

Sunday.

(December 29.)

Queen's Theatre: "The Black Watch."

World Theatre: "Corporal Kate."

Star Theatre: "All at Sea."

Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel, 5 p.m.

Tides:—High, 9.45 a.m. and 8 p.m.; Low, 3.10 a.m. and 1.36 p.m.

Monday.

(December 30.)

Auction: Household Furniture, 268, The Peak (Lammert Bros.), 2.30 p.m.

Sale of Crown Land, New Kowloon Island Lot 1295, P.W.D. Office, 3 p.m.

Cricket: Army v. Navy, Club ground.



JUST A HAT

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WOMAN'S PAGE.

WHEN IS A HAT NOT A HAT?

SOME STYLES AND SOME PITFALLS.

Bonnets, berets, Dolly Vardons, toques, Homburgs, Lancets, tamies, sailors, vagabonds, pictures, Zouaves, mephistopheles-caps, skull-helmets: these are some of the types of hat that are worn by the crowd. Felt hats, hard, bendy, glossy, mat, flowered, untrimmed, moulded, draped, pink hats, blue hats, white, scarlet and yellow hats are to be seen and so great is the variety that one wonders how the wearers have come to make their choice, their own final decision: one wonders how their particular taste has been formed, by whom or by what they have been influenced and by what channels their individual fancy has run riot into this or that direction.



A Little Analysis.

With some the influence is easily to be traced. Let us analyse the

The chic have obviously been well advised and are exactly right. The true British matron favours something more definitely "Frendy" to "go with" her black satin.

Therefore the presence of the sharp black satin bows, a slick, crisp knot, of which the ribbon stays put with ends taut and spiky.

Those tricorneers, stabbed mortally with an eighteenth-century buckle, are worn, through rain and shine, by those with the highwayman complex, and many a loyal housewife enjoys the Russian Cossack touch of swathed grey velvet. Turbans owe their popularity with shopping ladies to Gloria Swanson, and it is not only young girls that fall for soft crimoline straws with large brims burdened by full-blown roses and trailing ribbons.

Queen Alexandra is responsible for the myriads of those "good style" old ladies with formal toques of Parma violets tied high upon tall constructed wigs.

Many women whom it does not suit follow the fashion set by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York in choosing a close-fitting hat, shaped to follow the lines of the smiling cheek and finished off with an asprey "pouff" or two.

We have, by now, accounted for half of the hats in the seething throng, and we regretfully surmise that the rest of the ladies, when faced with the problem of purchasing a new hat, must have taken the path of least resistance and bought the first thing that was offered them by an uninterested salesman—or saleswoman. "After all, a hat is only a hat," they say as they wend their way gloomily homeward bearing a bulging paper bag. There lies a mistake. If you cannot be smart, be picturesque, and witty rather than sordid.

The hat is of the utmost importance. If you do not feel sure of your own taste you can not do better than to go to the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop, there everything is up to date, and you can get really good advice.

ONE WOMAN TO ANOTHER.

A great many of us here do not do much cooking ourselves, kitchens are small and inconvenient, and the hot weather get us into lazy habits. But all the same many of us get at times an itch to cook and there is something particularly nice about a surprise dish, one that is unknown to the boy and is made with a familiar homelike touch. If you ever have that cooking itch go to the Book Shop and Bible Depot. You will find there a splendid selection of cookery and household books, all modern authors, which run from 40 cents upwards in price. We get so into the way of a regular menu here and there is nothing so nice and refreshing as some quite new dish, and from these books you will be able to produce dishes which are as simple to make as they are delicious to eat.

Another section of the bookshelves in this shop which deserves special attention is that devoted to books on infant and child welfare. The maternal instinct which was supposed by our grandmothers to be born in every woman with her children, does not always manifest itself, and we no longer accept the philosophical attitude "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away" when one of the few precious little ones of the modern family is taken from us. We are humble perhaps, and know that we are ignorant and that it rests with us to learn to do what is right for our children. These books of which I speak are written by people with knowledge, and although few children can be successfully reared absolutely "by the book" they do give a wealth of useful hints which even experienced mothers will be glad to learn.

Pioneer News.

This week's budget of "Pioneer News" includes a description of some charming new kimono of crepe de chine. They can be had in a wide range of colours, and have a printed design rather like those on huroi coats. One example, which I thought very attractive, is gray with a landscape design in white, blue, and brown.

Then there are new embroidered pyjama suits, in two pieces, made of crepe de chine and embroidered in small flower designs. They are really negligible for the colours are for the most part dark, tête de nègre with yellow, black with rose, etc. A morning gown of white satin trimmed with appliqué net and white embroidery would be charming for a bed or breakfast gown, and there are some new designs in flannel collie coats.

SOCIETY DINES ON DAMASK.

"Society dines on damask." How strange that would have sounded a decade ago, of course, they dine on damask with what else could we cover a table we should have said. But during these last ten years we have got so accustomed to little islands of lace or linen on a sea of polished wood, that a return to the damask table seems an amazing innovation. But with the more habille and magnificent evening mode lovely linen cloths have quite inevitably returned to grace the dinner tables of smart women. The age of the mat was the age of the scanty tunic frock of informal age which followed the war and which has now passed.

Damask has returned in yet more lovely forms. Sometimes colour is introduced, into the weave or actually hand painted on the material, for the coloured table centre of pre-war days is as dead as the antimacassar. Whiteway, Laidlaw's furnishing department has just received some lovely examples of pure Irish linen damask table cloths with matching napkins, both in the plain white and with the new colour effects.

WARM OUTFITS IN THE FELIX SALE.

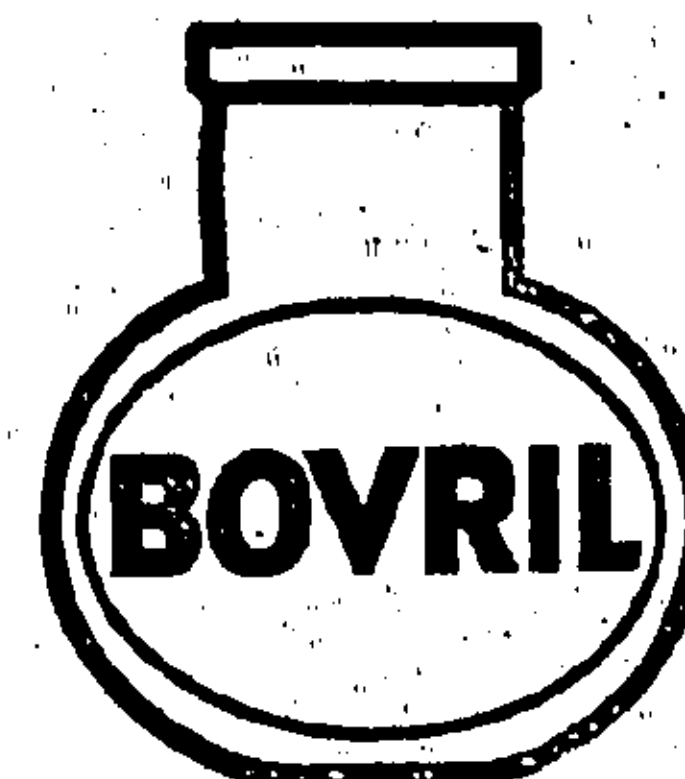
The sale at the Felix Hat Shop is still on, and the special bargains this week are to be found, I think, in some very nice three piece woollen jumper suits which run from about £20. I saw one in a pretty tan shade, of which the jumper was lightened with stripes of a silvery silk, and similar models in apple green and an attractive pearl grey. Bois de rose wool makes a very smart ensemble with a jumper woven in small checks of rose and grey. The checked material is also used to border the cardigan. Both cardigan and jumper of another tan ensemble have sleeves, the jumper being woven in a specky design with oyster silk. The same oyster silk is woven in stripes in the jumper of a three piece ensemble in Air Force blue.

There is a collection of useful sleeveless cardigans in all colours which are marked at a sale price of 87.

A HAT WARDROBE.

When cupboard space in the bedroom is limited it is often a problem to know where to put one's hats to keep them free from dust. Have you seen the new collapsible hat wardrobe that will hang in any odd corner or on the wall or behind the door, and will hold three hats? It is made of cretane and weighs only a few ounces, and can be packed flat to take away in a week-end case. You can buy them at the Felix Hat Shop.

Take the bull by the bottle



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Not just A dress but YOUR dress, with that touch of individuality which gives you true chic.

BANK OF EAST ASIA BUILDING.



FROM ONE WOMAN TO ANOTHER

"I'll tell you my secret, I made all these cakes myself, from recipes in a perfectly wonderful book which I found in a shop in Wyndham Street.

THE BOOK SHOP & BIBLE DEPOT, they have got some excellent books on children too."

BEAUTIFUL EYE OPENER.

HIDDEN LOVELINESS.

Beautiful eyes were once a present from nature. Now they are a present from the beauty surgeon. She (usually the surgeon is a woman) will cut the lids of a pair of small eyes so skillfully that the eye looks half as large again.

And then she sews the lid with a buttonhole stitch! "There is no danger to the sight in this operation; I have been working on similar cases for years, with the help of four men sur-

geons," said a woman beauty surgeon.

"The cartilage is not touched, and sometimes we only cut through two of the five layers of skin which make up the eyelid.

"Small eyes only look small because the lids are close together. We cut away the skin at the top, and at the sides, and then sew round the lids with a buttonhole stitch, using a surgical needle and horseshair.

"We guarantee our effect for 25 years.

"The operation is not cheap. An American girl, whose naturally large, clear eyes were half covered by very close lids, has just paid about forty guineas for the operation. The full beauty of her eyes is now revealed; they are marvelous.

"Danger of the 'Quack.' "Cutting by 'quack' surgeons is dangerous, of course. They do not know how to cut properly, and may leave their victims with a pair of Chinese-looking eyes.

"Little pain is caused by this operation. Perhaps the eyes may be painful for two hours after the actual cutting, which is done under a local anesthetic."

**Keep
Free from
Headaches!**



Most headaches can be traced to inner sluggishness. Correct this condition and the headache goes. And the way to correct this condition is not through drugs but by adopting the well-proved rule of health—the regular morning glass of Eno's "Fruit Salt."

Sixty years of world-wide use is proof of the safe and effective laxative qualities of Eno. In Nature's way, with Nature's own materials, Eno encourages your system to get rid of wastes and poisons with daily punctuality. Keep yourself fit—start Eno tomorrow morning.

**ENO'S
"FRUIT SALT"**
The World-Famed Effervescent Saline

FOR SALE IN TWO SIZES AT ALL
CHEMISTS AND COMPRADORE SHOPS

General Sales Agents:
HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO., Inc.
Princes Building, Hong Kong.
The words "Fruit Salt" and "Eno" and the label on the package are the registered trade marks of J. C. Eno, Ltd., London, England.



DRESS ECONOMIES THAT DO NOT PAY.

If we took proper care of our clothes we would undoubtedly be the smartest women in the world.

As it is, French women hold that distinction. And they hold it simply because they know how to take care of their clothes.

Compare the average French and English woman. The French woman has rather a different figure, a little inclined to be of the hour-glass shape. Her complexion is not usually good. Her taste in dress is by no means faultless. But she always considers the effect of her whole ensemble.

She does not make the mistake of wearing clothes that do not "go" together. Moreover, her clothes are kept in perfect condition. She is never seen in clothes that are creased, dusty, or out of shape.

Only Smart in New Clothes.

Now consider the English woman. She has, on the whole, a very good figure. She can boast of the best complexion in the world. Her taste in clothes is sound.

But she is only really smart when her clothes are brand new. This is because she will not spend enough time in taking care of them.

Clothes are like children; they get untidy at the least provocation. Like children they should really have an amah or, at any rate, some one to spend a good deal of time and intelligence in looking after them. Few of us can afford a lady's maid in these days. And even those who can do so have got to make a certain amount of effort about their appearance.

Pressing and Brushing.

A young lady's maid is, or should be, trained to take every garment that her mistress has worn to her work-room and go over it thoroughly, press it out, brush it and mend it if necessary; in fact, to see that it is in perfect condition before she hangs it up in the wardrobe again.

No garment should be hung up in a wardrobe, or put away in a drawer, unless it is ready to be worn.

Every hat that is taken off should be well brushed before it is put away. If your clothes are treated this way they last you at least three times as long, and they are always smart. In fact, if you are your own lady's maid, this is the way you should treat your clothes.

That Second-rate Look.

The ordinary well-dressed Parisienne probably spends a great deal less on her clothes than the ordinary well-dressed Englishwoman, and yet there are certain economies that she will have nothing to do with.

She knows that cheap fur, cheap coat linings, and cheap taffeta can all three of them be guaranteed to make any garment look second rate. Caracul and broadtail are the only inexpensive furs that are smart when used on day coats for collars and cuffs. Even then they need to be cut extremely well if they are to be effective.

The best fur for cloth or good English tweed coats is lynx. It is a beautiful fur and hard wearing. It does not get damaged in the rain like fox, and it is the most becoming kind of fur collar you can have.

Cheap Coat Linings.

Another had economy is a cheap coat lining. Silk, satin, or crepe de Chine or brocade linings of poor quality will ruin the good looks of any coat, besides which they will wear out long before the coat itself. If the coat is well cut and made of nice material, it deserves a good lining. The most paying economy of all is to buy lasting materials and furs and then to take good care of your clothes.

Potato starch water is excellent for reviving the crispness of Jap silk. Peel and cut up two large potatoes, put in a large basin, and cover with water. Leave this over night, and then pour off the water into another vessel. Wash and rinse the silk in the usual way and dry it; then dip it in the potato water, squeeze out without twisting, and roll up smoothly in a dry towel. Leave for an hour or so, and iron as usual.

It is always wiser to burn all vegetable refuse, rather than throw it in the dust bin. When burning the rubbish on the kitchen fire sprinkle over it a handful of common salt. This will prevent any unpleasant smell being given off as it smoulders.

Lambeth woman: I am a woman, so why should I admit crying.

WOMAN'S PAGE

SNAPSHOTS OF A BOY WITH THE LATEST NOVELTY

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



THOSE LONG DRESSES.

AN EXPLANATION BY JEAN PATOU OF THEIR GRACE AND OF HIS BELIEF IN THEM.

Jean Patou, the famous French dress designer, has written a defence of long dresses, and explains exactly where their charm lies and how they should be worn.

There has been, he says, for some months a sort of battle between the sponsors of the new long skirts and those who remained faithful to the short mode, but the short dress is dead, long skirts and as a consequence high waists reign in

the beautiful woman and the woman with real taste the chance to shine once more as she used to do. Will long skirts remain as a fashion? Certainly not, says Patou, no fashion ever lives long. There must for the present be two modes, that of elegant woman with money which will be magnificent and even eccentric, and the practical mode for the rest of us who though we have not a fortune to spend on



STILL SHORT OUT OF DOORS.

The ensemble on the left is composed of a powder blue velvet coat with a grey fox collar, worn over a frock of printed blue and white silk. On the right is a frock of black and beige "sumida" worn with a kasha coat trimmed with the striped material.

SOME EVENING FROCKS FROM THE ATTIC.

I told you last week that The Attic is holding a Christmas sale, during which all their most attractive stock is being offered at very advantageous prices. Evening dresses run from \$30 and there are two or three very smart hats which are marked as low as \$5.

A graceful line distinguishes an evening frock of pale apple green nylon. The bodice is cut on the fitting lines of a robe de style with a fairly low waist. The long full skirt flares out prettily at the hem with the rhythmic backward movement which Lelong introduced so successfully a short time ago. A graceful scarf fastened on the back of either shoulder is tied between the shoulder blades and, developing into a semi-train, accentuating the backward movement. Another nylon frock of pale apricot colour has a skirt set with flared frills which is cut up somewhat in front and reaches the ankles behind. Very smart and new is a black evening dress of spot net with godets and sash of nylon. Net, just reintroduced by August Bernart is one of the very smartest materials for evening wear this season, especially for young girls, and for informal occasions.

"WOMEN—ASSERT YOURSELVES!"

Mrs. Mabel Wille-Brandt, who, until recently, was Assistant United States Attorney-General, makes an earnest plea to business and professional women to try to ignore sex distinctions in business and the professions. Mrs. Wille-Brandt, although opposing mannishness, declares that professional women can lead by "insisting on a fair field for all, with no particular favours for the fair."

"I felt, when I first began to practise law in the Municipal Court of Los Angeles," she explains, "the pressure of an alien condition—a woman appearing as a practitioner in surroundings that, by custom, had been reserved for men."

Self-Consciousness.

"I did not take long to realise the necessity of combating the self-consciousness which that condition imposed."

This self-consciousness of women in preponderantly male occupations is sometimes mistakenly described as an inferiority complex.

"The figure of Fortia should stand as evidence that if women lawyers are a novelty they are a novelty that is at least 300 years old."

Newness to business and the professions that breeds self-consciousness also brings in its train the wrong psychology towards the trials and failures that are a necessary initiation in success.

"A woman meeting with business or professional reverses will too frequently imagine she is the victim of conspiracy or prejudice when she is merely confronting disappointments or the results of bad judgment—her own or that of others—which men take in their stride; or if they do not do so they will not think very much of it."



It is a mark of respect to put Cerebos Salt before your guest. No better, subtler compliment than to give him the best.

**Cerebos
SALT**

Representatives: John D. Hutchison & Co., Hong Kong.

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Polite Old Gentleman: "Ah! Good morning, Betty—excuse my gloves."
Betty: "That's quite all right—mine have got a hole in, too!"

Customer: "Have you a copy of 'Who's Who' and 'What's What,' by Jerome K. Jerome?"
Clerk: "No, but we have 'Who's He' and 'What's He Got,' by R.G. Dun."

Mistress (to maid): "If such a thing as this occurs again, Louisa, I shall have to get another maid."
Louisa: "I wish you would, ma'am. There is quite enough work for two maids in this house."

Farmer (returning home late): "What on earth's the old cow doin' in the kitchen?"
Farmer's Wife: "Well, now Martha's married, I'm not goin' to sit 'ere all night by meself whilst you're over in Ruddlebridge."

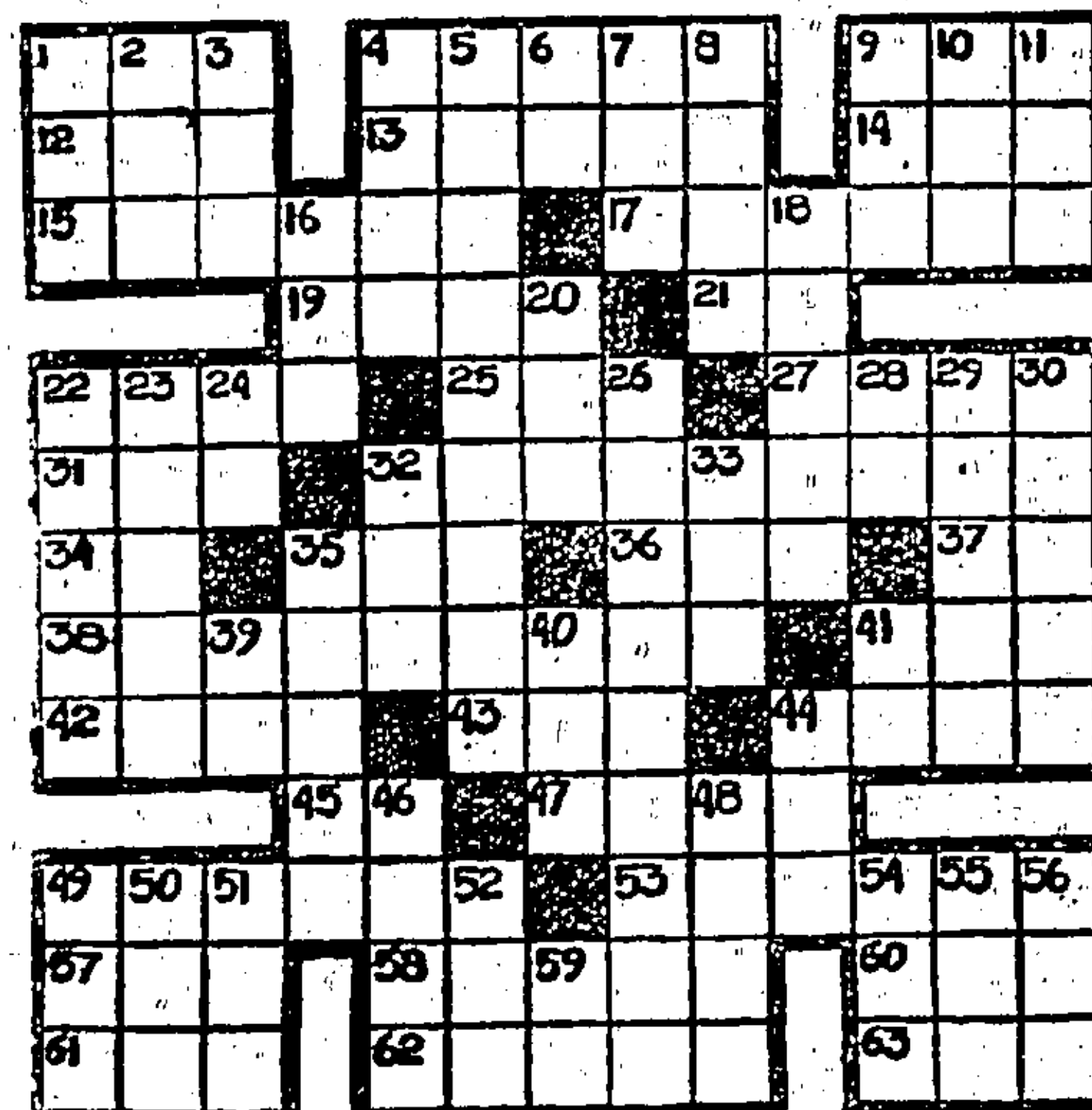
Young Husband: "Good gracious! Twenty-five pounds! What is this bill for?"
Wife: "You said I need never want for pin money."

Husband: "Of course, but \$25 in one week!"
Wife: "It was a diamond pin, my dear!"

While in Switzerland a traveller was about to make an ascent, when he thought he might as well institute some inquiries about the guide who was to accompany him.

"Is he a thoroughly skilled climber?" he asked his hotel keeper.
"I should say so," was the reply. "He has lost two parties of tourists down the mountainside, and each time has come off without as much as a scratch himself."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

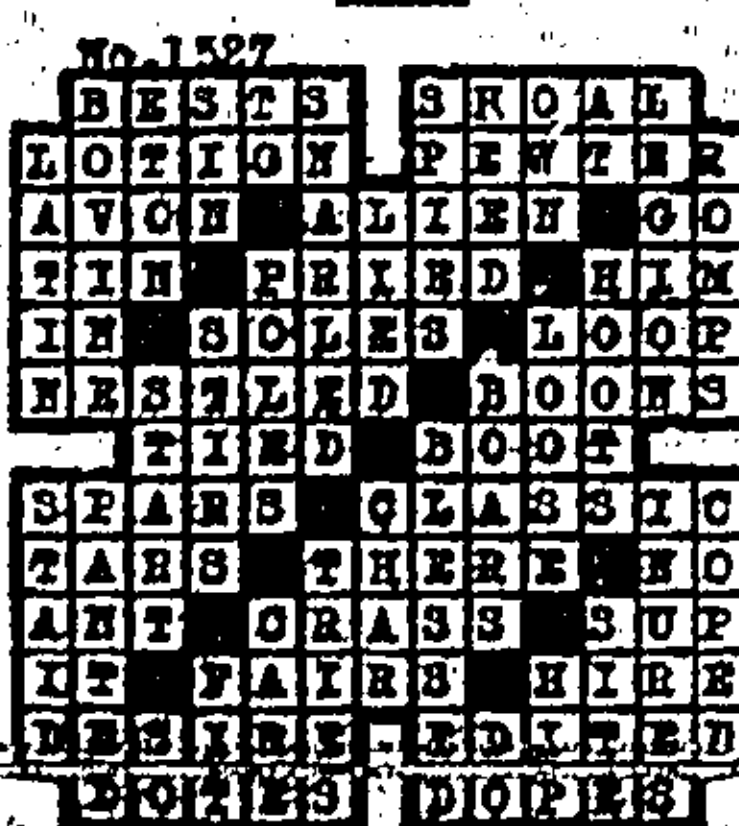
- 1.—Part of body.
- 4.—Great deeds.
- 9.—Charts.
- 12.—Period of time.
- 13.—To praise.
- 14.—Mineral.
- 15.—Fight.
- 17.—Thief.
- 18.—Seed covering.
- 21.—Comparative suffix.
- 22.—Command to cat.
- 25.—Fabulous bird.
- 27.—Solo.
- 31.—Part of body.
- 32.—One who applies.
- 34.—Symbol for lithium.
- 35.—By way of.
- 36.—Consumed.
- 37.—In the direction of.
- 38.—Makes resentful.
- 41.—Border.
- 42.—Views.
- 43.—Man's name.
- 44.—Possessive pronoun.
- 45.—Within.
- 47.—Protuberance.
- 49.—Server.
- 53.—Latest.
- 57.—To mistake.
- 58.—Domesticated.
- 60.—To be sorry for.
- 61.—To plie out.
- 62.—Quarrels.
- 63.—To mimic.

Vertical.

- 1.—Resinous substance.
- 2.—Self.
- 3.—Set jewel.
- 4.—Terror.
- 5.—To eradicate.
- 6.—By.
- 7.—Jutting rock.
- 8.—Plum-like fruit.
- 9.—Riotous crowd.
- 10.—Part of to be.
- 11.—Through.
- 18.—To prop.

This puzzle took 22 minutes to solve. See how long it will take you to solve it.

TUESDAY'S SOLUTION.





KEEP COLDS AWAY

The vital food-element
you may be missing

Here is a simple recipe for better health. Here is a way to keep your system so well charged with a vital food-element that you can resist colds and chills. Take, in the delicious food-drink Glax-ovo, vitamin D concentrated.

This very precious vitamin D is not easily got from ordinary food; and yet it is all-important to your health. Doctors recognise vitamin D to be the chief medicinal factor in cod-liver oil. It is a priceless health protector. In Glax-ovo it is skilfully blended with rich milk, malt extract and chocolate to make a health-drink perfect in nourishment and most delicious, for adults and children the vital alike.

Not only will you like Glax-ovo, but also you will soon feel its strengthening, tonic effects and see the results in greater vigour, more vitality, freedom from depression, from the head-aches and from little ills. Take a cup of Glax-ovo—delicious, chocolatey Glax-ovo—every day for ten days and see.

GLAX-OVO

the vitamin food-drink
for men, women & children

Needs no milk—there's plenty in it.
Only hot water—made in a minute.

Agents: W. R. LOXLEY & CO., HONG KONG.
Send 10 cent stamp for sample and booklet. 29/2

WELL
HERE'S LOOKING!
THIS MGNISH CERTAINLY
IS THE BEST WHISKY
SCOTLAND HAS
GIVEN US



Note the
different
flavour of
McNISH—
it signifies
BETTER
QUALITY

McNISH'S

SPECIAL
SCOTCH WHISKY

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Sole Agents for Hong Kong and South China.

"LOOKING BACKWARD" ON THE WORLD.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

American "Invasion."

Lack of capital, however, proved one of the chief worries of the business community throughout the year, and was in considerable measure responsible for a few long-established German industries selling control of their interests to American corporations. The Adam Opel Company, the largest makers of automobiles in Germany, disposed of 78 per cent of their capital stock to the General Motors Corporation; the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft (AEG), one of the giants of the electrical industry, sold 30 per cent of its stock to the General Electric Corporation, with the added privilege of buying up to 49 per cent of the stock. Being the largest individual stockholder, General Electric was thus enabled to control the affairs of the AEG should it so desire. The International Telephone and Telegraph Company later bought three electrical equipment concerns, including Mix and Genest Company, of Berlin, an AEG subsidiary. This last deal precipitated a heated newspaper debate between AEG and its rival, the Siemens-Halske Co., over the virtues of permitting Americans to buy their way into German industry. Karl von Siemens asserted that such action was unpatriotic, and might lead to German industry's losing command of its own affairs.

Financial Difficulties.

The Government also found itself in financial difficulties. The fiscal year, ended in June, left the Government with a deficit of no small proportions. Even before the Budget year closed a shortage of funds was experienced, so that it was necessary to borrow money from Berlin banks to pay the salaries of Government officials and employees. In the hope of obtaining enough cash to repay these loans, the Ministry of Finance attempted to float a popular loan, the first tax-exempt issue in German history, but only 50 per cent of the issue was subscribed for. In October Minister of Finance Hilferding concluded negotiations with Ivar Kreuger, the Swedish match king, whereby he loaned the Government 500,000,000 marks in return for the privilege of setting up a match monopoly in Germany.

The Berlin Bourse and other German stock exchanges, reflecting business conditions, were weak throughout the year, there being a constant downward trend of prices. Political uncertainties, as for instance the preliminary success of the anti-Young Plan petition, also contributed to the stock market depression. The big banks of the country fared well during 1929, according to their periodical reports, and the banking year was featured by the merger of the Deutsche Bank, the largest in Germany in point of assets and capital, with the Disconto-Gesellschaft, which was concluded late in October. There was continued depression in agriculture, though some progress was reported in the extension of co-operative marketing and in improving farm methods and equipment. The cold wave having delayed spring planting four to six weeks, the owners of many large farms in Northern and Eastern Germany resorted to night ploughing and planting. Using huge electric searchlights, some of the farms were operated 24 hours a day throughout the spring.

Success in the Air.

In aeronautics Germany excelled itself. Outstanding among German achievements was the round-the-world flight of the Graf Zeppelin in August. The huge dirigible made the fastest time in record for circumnavigating the globe, completing the trip from Friedrichshafen in slightly more than 30 days. Just before the world flight the Zeppelin made a trip to Lakehurst and back, and in May was forced to return, landing at Toulon in France, after starting out on a trans-Atlantic flight. During the summer the Do X (Dornier), the world's largest airplane, was launched on Lake Constance. In October the great seaplane made a 32-minute flight with 169 persons aboard, by far the largest number of passengers ever carried by any aircraft. In November the G-38 (Junkers), the world's largest land plane, made its first flight at Dessau.

Among the mechanical achievements of the past year must also be mentioned the gigantic North German Lloyd liner, the Bremen, which on its maiden trip in July won the blue ribbon of the Atlantic from the Mauretania, after the latter had held it for 22 years, by establishing a new trans-Atlantic speed record. In May the Europe, the nearly completed sister ship of the Bremen, was almost destroyed by fire in Hamburg harbour, and its launching was delayed a year.

Development of commercial aviation in Germany was retarded during the year principally because the Government subsidies were greatly reduced. However, plans went forward for the establishment of regular air routes between Germany and South America by the Luft

Hansa Company. In order to further these plans Otto Merkel, director of the Luft Hansa, went to South America in October for a series of conferences. Measures were also taken here and in the United States looking toward the erection of a trans-Atlantic Zeppelin line.

Science and Literature.

Prominent among the events of 1929 in German science was the publication of Professor Albert Einstein's newest theory, an attempt at bringing conflicting principles concerning electricity and gravitation within one field. In literature Erich Maria Remarque's book "All Quiet on the Western Front," was the one widely-discussed work of the year. It was the first genuine war book to be published in Germany, the others having been for the most part memoirs of Generals and works of similar substance.

The Future.

There being no pressing problems in the foreign field, German political energy during 1930 is expected for the most part to be devoted to domestic questions. One of the big issues of the coming year will be furnished by the financial reform plan to be submitted to the Reichstag by Minister of Finance Hilferding, and to take effect with the beginning of the Budget year 1930-31. There are already many indications that the reform of the Government finances, long urged by S. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, will precipitate a spirited political controversy.

With the spectre of reparations conferences out of the way, and with the reparations business may find itself helpfully stimulated. However, the chronic capital shortage will be a deterrent and it is considered likely that the tendency of American interests to buy their way into German industry will be continued. The signs also point to a new unemployment record during the coming winter.

Outside the fields of politics and business the two important events scheduled for the coming year are the North Pole trip of the Graf Zeppelin in April or early May and the maiden voyage of the Europa later in May. It is also possible that the Do X may, as has been reported, attempt a flight across the Atlantic.

IDENTITY RIDDLE AT INQUEST.

SHIP'S OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

An identity riddle was created by the conflicting evidence given by an American ship's captain and a woman at the inquest, at Bootle last month, on a man who was found with throat wounds in a refreshment-house in Derby Road, Bootle.

Captain Oswald E. King, of the steamer American Press, identified the man as his chief officer, Anton Lilius Jansson, aged about forty, who had been sailing in the ship since November, 1927. Jansson's wife and children, he said, were living in New Orleans. The man left the ship on Friday morning and failed to return. So far as Captain King knew, Jansson was married at Hull in May, 1921. Irene Taylor, of Eden Street, Liverpool identified the man as her husband, Owen Herbert Taylor, whom she last saw alive on January 6 of this year. He was then sailing in the American steamer Artemis. She married him in January, 1918. She identified him by marks on the body.

Captain King said that he could not identify letters produced by Taylor as being in Jansson's writing, nor could he identify photographs she produced. The American Press he said, arrived in London on January 5 of this year, when Jansson met his wife and made arrangements for her to go to the United States.

A verdict of suicide was returned. The Coroner decided that the man was at present unknown. The police are investigating the identity problem.

A Welcome Visitor

at any
time
every
household. Every
Bug, Flea, Beetle,
Moth, Fly, etc., dies
once it has come into
proper contact with

KEATING'S

COOKING FOR THE KING.

BY A CHEF WHO HAS DONE
SO.

On a number of occasions (says the writer of an article published in the Daily Mail), it has been my privilege to cook for their Majesties when they have been visiting at country houses where I was employed as chef. The King prefers simple, homely dishes to rich and elaborate ones. In that, of course, he takes after his father, for King Edward, for whom also I had the pleasure of cooking on more than one occasion, liked plain dishes in preference to rich ones.

He was very fond of a grilled double cutlet of English lamb; sole, whitebait, and salmon were the fish he liked best, and he was also very fond of good fruit—a pear, a peach, or some fine quality grapes. Rich things like truffles and quality foie-gras did not appeal to him, and he hated to spend a long time over meals. Half an hour was the limit he set for sitting at dinner, and wherever he dined his wish was respected. Sometimes the meal would be finished in 20 minutes.

King George also likes simple things, and whenever he is visiting is very careful to be punctual for meals. Indeed, he is so well-known for his punctuality that on one occasion during his stay at Wentworth, the seat of Lord Fitzwilliam, near Sheffield, in 1911, the whole household became very anxious because his Majesty was half an hour late for dinner. There had been an accident at the mine he was visiting that afternoon, and his return had been delayed.

Every morning it was my duty to write out the special breakfast menu for the King. Etiquette demands that this special breakfast menu shall always be presented to his Majesty whenever he is visiting anywhere. His valet comes to the kitchen for it and takes it up to his room.

Bedroom Bagpipes.

The King's valet is always distinguished by a broad red ribbon, which he wears as a sash over one shoulder and across his chest. If his Majesty wishes to take breakfast in his own room when visiting he gives his order from the special menu and the meal is sent up. A typical menu sent up to his Majesty is:—

Bacon and Fried Egg.
Grilled Sole.
Chicken and Ham.
Toast. Rolls.
Tea. Coffee.

B & N LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

NORWEGIAN

MOTOR YACHT

STELLA-POLARIS

(8,000 TONS)

Latest, Finest, Fastest Vessel
Built for pleasure cruises only.

51 single rooms
74 double rooms

All furnished with bedsteads. Wardrobe for every person. Hot and cold running water.

85 bathrooms
Punkah Louvre ventilation.

PASSENGERS

(1st Class only) can be accepted, sailing from Hong Kong,
28th December, p.m., arriving:—

Saigon	31st December	...£ 15
Bangkok	4th January	... 21
Singapore	9th "	... 36
Rangoon	13th "	... 48
Calcutta	17th "	... 60
Bombay	25th "	... 84
Aden	1st February	... 105
Port Sudan	4th "	... 114
Port Said	7th "	... 123
Naples	14th "	... 144
Monaco	16th "	... 150

(for Paris, London, etc.)

BERTHS RESERVED

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.,
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

WALLEM & CO., Prince's Building,
Ship's Agents.

Generally, the King prefers to come down and have breakfast with his host, when he partakes of the ordinary meal. He scarcely ever takes more than two courses; more often it is only one.

If, however, there is a shooting party and breakfast is very early, King George frequently has something light in his room. A boiled egg, toast, and tea or coffee is often enough. After a hard day's shooting, too, he is very fond of a boiled egg for tea, only lightly cooked. Toast and butter complete the meal. He is not at all fond of sweet cakes and confections. Lunch for the shooting party was always cooked and sent out hot to meet it at a specified time and place.

When I was a chef at Moy Hall, and Baron Rothschild, who had rented it for the season, from The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, was entertaining the King and Queen there, every evening after the dinner gong had sounded the King was escorted from his bedroom to the

dining-room by a piper playing the bagpipes.

His Majesty's fondness for all Scottish customs is well known.

Table Decorations.

During a royal visit it is always the duty of the head gardener of the estate to decorate the dinner table. The scheme is changed every day and the head gardener arranges the blooms. Usually one colour of one flower is chosen, and the main theme of the decoration is usually carried out in blooms laid on the cloth itself. Very often a large rather low bowl of silver, or fine china occupies the centre of the table.

Blooms grown in special pots the exact size to fit the bowl are brought in from the hothouses and form the heart of the scheme of decoration.

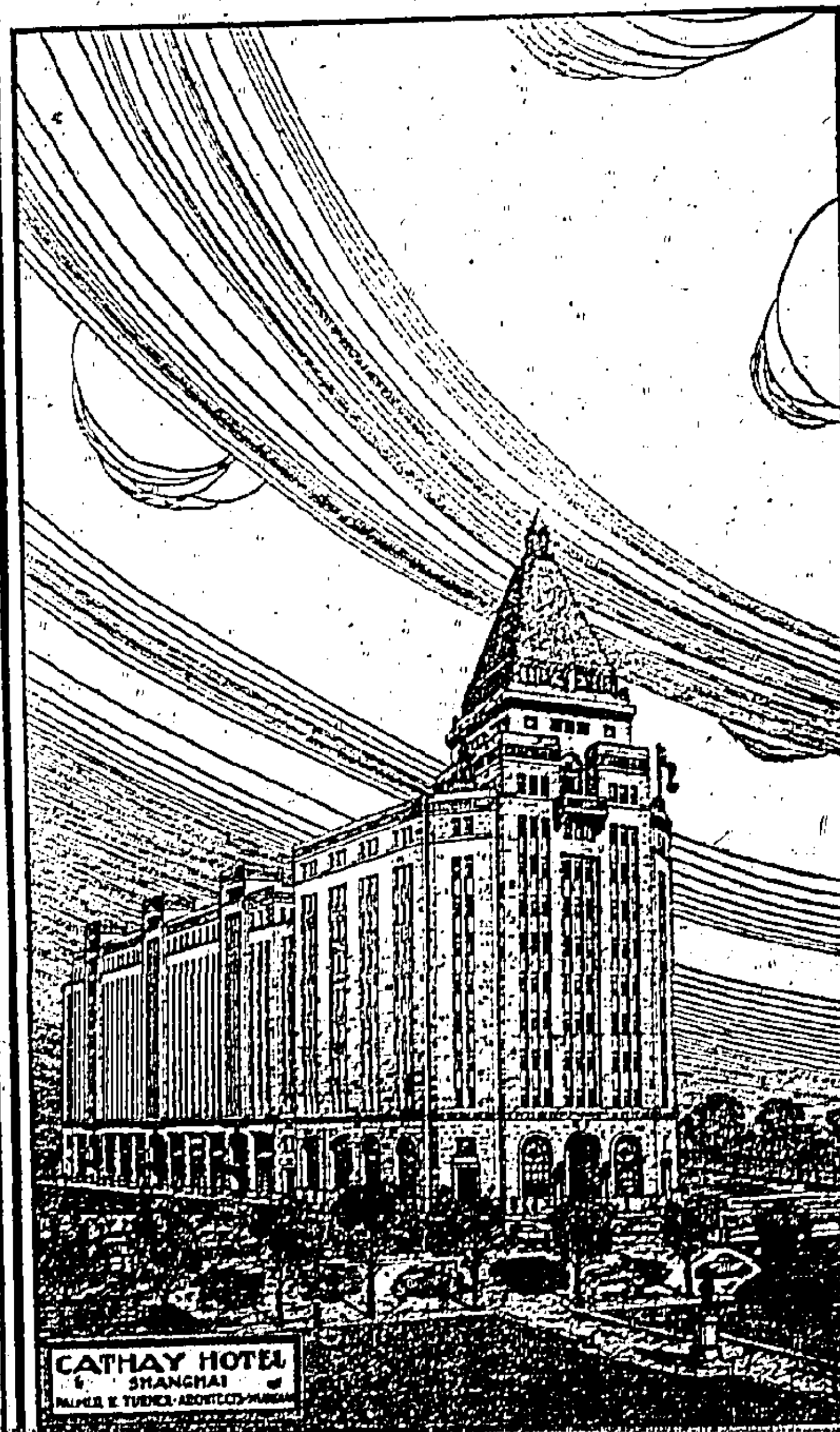
Wherever the King and Queen visit they always cause as little trouble as possible. They are always very punctual, and do not like to upset the usual routine of the household.

CATHAY HOTEL

THE BUND - SHANGHAI

THE MOST MODERN
HOTEL IN CHINA.

214 ROOMS AND
SUITES, EACH WITH
PRIVATE BATHROOM.



HOTEL RESTAURANT
with Spring Dance
Floor opening on to
the Roof Terraces.

"TOWER" a la Carte
RESTAURANT on the
Ninth Floor.

BANQUETING and
PRIVATE DINING
ROOMS on the Tenth
and Eleventh Floors.

E. CARRARD, Manager.

CABLE ADDRESS:—
"CATHOTEL,"
SHANGHAI.

BY MAIL, WIRE, AND WIRELESS.

Paris.—M. Ponsot, the French High Commissioner in Syria, has left Paris.

Oslo.—Lady Bailey gave a lecture before a large audience in Oslo on her African flight.

London.—Mr. Harry J. Newman has been elected Master of the Worshipful Company of Distillers.

Karachi.—Mr. Mehta, President of the Municipality, gave evidence before the Whitley Commission at Karachi.

Pretoria.—Mr. Justice Jacob de Villiers is expected to succeed Sir William Solomon as Chief Justice of South Africa.

London.—The trustees of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund gratefully acknowledge receipt of an anonymous gift of £108 in bank notes.

Brussels.—A joint committee of representatives of Belgian coal-owners and miners has agreed on a 3 per cent. increase in wages.

London.—A wreath has been placed on the grave of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey on behalf of the 370 delegates from 29 foreign countries who have been attending the International Thrift Congress.

Bishop's Stortford.—The Governing Council of Bishop's Stortford College have appointed Mr. Gilbert Dyer as bursar of the college in place of Mr. E. C. Duchesne, who is retiring. Mr. Dyer will take up his duties in January.

Kirkcaldy.—The bronze medal of the Scottish S.P.C.A. has been awarded to Thomas Hendry Murray, labourer, Strathmore Street, Kirkcaldy, who rescued a dog which he saw in an exhausted state in the water at Kirkcaldy Harbour.

Enfield.—Middlesex Council has appointed a woman horticultural instructor.

London.—The Prince and Princess of Montenegro recently visited the Cancer Hospital (Free), Fulham Road.

London.—More than 2,000,000 persons visited the gardens at Hampton Court Palace during the past season.

Southampton.—Miss Patience Rignold, the actress, was knocked down in High Street, Southampton, by a motor-car, and several ribs were broken.

London.—Phials and boxes of poisonous drugs were among the contents of a brown bag stolen from a surgeon's motor car outside Charing Cross Hospital.

Liverpool.—When the skeleton of the burnt-out French ship Oklahoma was searched in London Dock, Liverpool, the ship's cat was found asleep in one of the holds.

Cromer.—An anonymous donation of £1,000 to Cromer Hospital building fund, sent through the manager of a London bank, raises to £3,000 the amount subscribed towards £15,000 needed.

Cairo.—The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Reginald Harvey Hoare, C.M.G., a Counsellor in his Diplomatic Service, to be a Minister Plenipotentiary while employed at the Residency in Cairo.

New York.—President Hoover's Commission on Law Enforcement and Observation has already appointed experts to guide it in six of its lines of inquiry. Those for the other five have still to be selected.

Stockholm.—The 150th anniversary of the birth of Baron Jakob Berzelius, the Swedish chemist who invented the system of symbols still employed for the chemical elements, was celebrated by the Academy of Science at Stockholm.

London.—The London Master Printers' Association gave a complimentary dinner to Sir William Waterlow, the Lord Mayor, at the Hotel Metropole.

Mandalay.—As the result of the adverse report of the committee of the Government of Burma, Mandalay Municipality has been suspended for three years.

London.—The King has given directions for the appointment of Mr. Conway Harvey to be an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Kenya.

London.—The King has approved the reappointment of Mr. Ernest Henry Oke to be a Nominated Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of Nigeria for a further period.

Madrid.—The Spanish Government has decided to wind up the transatlantic Navigation Company, which has for many years had the Spanish mail contract and is now in debt.

Paris.—Mr. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Minister, and Count O'Kelly, the Irish Free State Minister, have both presented their credentials to M. Briand at the Quai d'Orsay.

Swansea.—Known for years as the "Nonconformist" Bishop of Wales, the Rev. John Matthews, for over 50 years pastor of Fabians Congregational Church, Swansea, has died at the age of 80.

Repton.—Mr. Arnold MacKenzie Gibson, head of the Modern Languages Department and the Sixth Form Master at Repton School, has been appointed headmaster of the Liverpool Collegiate School.

New York.—Mr. Francis X. Mancuso, for eight years a Judge of the New York Court of General Sessions, has resigned shortly after appearing for the fourth time before an extraordinary Grand Jury called to investigate the failure, last February, of the City Trust Company.

BRITISH LEGION SENSATION.

LONDON SECRETARY SUSPENDED.

Great surprise was caused last month by the announcement that the British Legion is holding an inquiry into the administration of its most important branch office, the metropolitan area headquarters, which covers London.

Lord Jellicoe, president of the legion confirmed, in an interview, the statement that Major H. E. Cheeseman, organising secretary of the branch, had been suspended pending the result of the inquiry.

Lord Jellicoe and other prominent officials attended a long conference held at the legion headquarters in Eccleston-square, S.W. Later he made the following statement to the Press representative:

"I am unable to say much at the present time, of course, but accountants have been called in, and there is a great deal of work to be done before we can issue a comprehensive statement. Major Cheeseman has been temporarily suspended, but there have been no dismissals."

"Major Cheeseman was present at the meeting on Tuesday when the investigation was decided on, and he will be in attendance when required to assist."

Lord Jellicoe added that the investigation would probably take ten days.

Official's Statement.

An official at Eccleston-square issued the following official statement to representatives of London newspapers who were waiting on Colonel Crossfield, the legion's Chairman:

An investigation is in progress concerning purely administrative matters of the metropolitan area office. It is pointed out that the investigation concerns only one of the thirteen area offices of the British Legion, and does not involve the administration of headquarters or any of its departments, including the Earl Haig Appeal Fund.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, a vice-president of the legion, stated: "At the moment I can say nothing about the matter. It is one which concerns headquarters, but not myself personally."

General Sir Edward Bethune, chairman of the metropolitan area of the legion, spoke to a Press representative by telephone from Algiers, Spain. He was completely surprised when an official statement was read to him.

"There was no suggestion of any trouble when I left the office on November 14," he said.

"I have known Major Cheeseman and worked with him for three or four years, and I can think of no reason for his drastic action."

Sir Edward said he had no intention of returning to England because of the development.

WHISKY WITH OYSTERS! NEW ZEALANDER'S QUERY AT COLCHESTER FEAST.

Four hundred guests consumed over twelve thousand oysters and two thousand slices of brown bread and butter at the Colchester oyster feast last month. It took seventeen men all morning to open the oysters. The feast is more of a rite than a banquet. For years it was essentially a feast for men, but with the demand for equality of the sexes women have gradually encroached, and this year two women councillors were present in the main hall. There was in addition a room set aside especially for women guests, fifty of whom attended.

Professor A. H. Burgess, President of the British Medical Association, made a humorous analysis of the staple foods of the nation when proposing the toast of "The Defensive Forces of the Empire." He described haggis as "the vilest concoction ever concocted." It was, he said, as everybody knew, the Scotchman's flimsiest excuse for never missing an opportunity to drink neat whisky whenever he got it. (Laughter). He defined the oysters and Chablis as "one of the finest combinations of food yet known." The Irishman, however, believed entirely in "fatics and potheen." "I believe the oyster," he said, "to have a medicinal value far in excess of many medicines which are daily prescribed and I presume, consumed."

Field Marshal Sir George F. Milne, one of those who replied, created great amusement when he said: "The Mayor is one of my own countrymen. He was brought up on haggis and whisky, and proposes to end his life on oysters and stout."

Sir John Bradford, president of the Royal College of Physicians, who responded to the toast of "The Arts and Sciences," was also enthusiastic over the value of the oyster. My profession has the most intimate relations with it," he said. "The oyster has played a great part in the civilisation of the British Empire, and therefore in the arts and sciences. Great as has been the influence of the oyster in the past it is still greater in the present. The 'X' factor of oysters contains five quarts of good food."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE TERROR BY NIGHT.

MAD DOCTOR'S BULBS OF DEATH.

A pneumatic pistol, destined to fire glass bullets filled with deadly poison gas, is one of the most recent additions to Germany's police museums.

The circumstances under which it came into their possession read like fiction.

A policeman on his beat one morning not long ago found a fashionably dressed woman dead, and her open handbag lying empty beside her.

There was no sign of foul play, but four other people were found in similar circumstances during the same week. Three had been killed by poison.

The fourth recovered, and related that, when returning home at about midnight, he suddenly saw a man step from a doorway and raise his hand.

From that moment he remembered nothing more until he regained consciousness in hospital.

Three more murders, the victims all being robbed, occurred a few weeks later. Near one of the bodies were found splinters of a thin glass bulb which had contained a deadly gas.

The police were at their wits' end until a woman told them that a young Russian doctor who lodged with her had suddenly become rich.

The detective who was put on his track reported that he believed the man to be the assassin, but no proof was available. A few days later he was a victim of the murder.

A raid was decided on, but the police had no sooner entered the doctor's room than he commenced hurling shining glass balls at the visitors.

"Struck By Lightning."

As they struck they burst, and the only policeman who escaped reported that his colleagues collapsed as though struck by lightning.

When reinforcements in gas masks reached the house, they found the Russian and their comrades all dead.

It was ascertained that the doctor, blowing the bulbs himself, had filled them with a volatile poison as deadly as cyanic acid. When they were thrown the glass burst and the poison gas, rising to the face, produced instant death.

The pistol was found in his room. This is one of the amazing revelations made by Mr. H. Ashton-Wolfe, in his new book, "The Forgotten Clue."

The stories told are all taken from the dossiers of Continental criminals, and are accompanied by numerous official photographs.

A flaw in the weaving of two sixpenny handkerchiefs—six red threads too many in one of the stripes—led to the conviction of two murderers in Paris.

The handkerchiefs were traced from the factory in which they were manufactured to the customer, who bought them from the shop. One was found in the pocket of one of the murderers, and the other was twisted around the wrists of the dead man.

MAN'S SUICIDE IN GARAGE.

FOUND DEAD AT THE WHEEL.

At the inquest at Southport on William Patrick Aloysius Collins (54), a wholesale provision dealer, who was found dead in his garage a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned.

His daughter said that for several years he had suffered from insomnia and nerve trouble. When unable to sleep he usually went for a drive in his car. One morning, on opening the garage door, she saw him in a sitting position at the driving-wheel of the car, wearing overcoat and gloves. His right arm was extended across the steering-wheel in the direction of the ignition switch. He was dead.

She pushed the car out into the fresh air and telephoned for the doctor.

Police Constable Eves, who examined the car, said the ignition switch was turned off.

The Coroner: Could you form any idea of what happened?—No. I could form an idea as to what had not happened—that the engine had not stopped of its own accord. He must have switched off. If the engine had been running for a long time with the door closed there would be fumes.

Dr. Sykes said he was of opinion that the cause of death was carbon monoxide poisoning.

The Coroner said he was satisfied Collins took his own life. He expressed his intention most clearly in a note he left behind.

Sir James Parr, High Commissioner for New Zealand, surprised some of his hearers when he told them that in New Zealand oysters grew on the trees. "It is a fact," he said, "that oysters, and excellent oysters, grow at the root of trees in tidal waters, and when the tide has cleared you can see the New Zealand taking his oysters and other things at the foot of the trees."

Sir James asked a question which was wisely left unanswered. It was "What is the value of oysters?"

happen to a man who took oysters with half a pint of whisky."

DYING MAN ROBBED.

CORONER AND "GHOULS OF LONDON."

There are men walking the streets of London who have made it a practice to be on the alert for accidents so that they can rob victims under the pretence of helping them.

Reference to the activities of "the ghouls" was made by the Westminster coroner, Mr. Ingley Oddie, when inquiring into the death of Joseph Edward Oliver, 23, who was fatally injured by a tram-car on the Victoria Embankment.

His mother, who lives in Reedworth Street, Kennington, stated that her son was in the habit of carrying a wallet about with him, and it was missing. "I am a widow," she declared "and don't know what I am going to do without his help."

The coroner asked, Mrs. Oliver how much money her son was in the habit of carrying about with him, whereupon a girl, dressed in mourning, spoke from the back of the court. She stated that she knew more about it.

Entering the witness-box she gave her name as Florence Elizabeth Morris, of Union Street, Borough, S.E. She stated that she was a clerk and was engaged to be married to Oliver. Oliver, she continued, always carried a note-case, containing notes, and a War Savings book. He also had a War Savings certificate for £20. "I have got the holder's card and the serial number of the certificate, but I should like to know if we can trace his note-case," she added, sobbing bitterly.

Miss Morris went on to say that Oliver had been paid his wages. He was in the habit of carrying quite £10 with him.

After other witnesses had given evidence, Mr. Thomas Henry Donoghue, a Civil servant employed in Whitehall, who was riding in the tram that knocked Oliver down, stated that, being experienced in first aid, he went to the man's assistance.

Coroner: Do you think anybody who was round about deceased before he was taken away in the ambulance may have had an opportunity of removing his wallet from his pocket?—Mr. Donoghue: "It is possible, because his clothing was open. There was a rough-looking man who put his hand over the injured man's heart while I was feeling his pulse."

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and exonerated the tram-car driver from blame.

Referring to the loss of the money, the coroner then observed: "My experience goes to show that there are ghouls in London who take the opportunity, when street accidents occur, to go through a man's pockets while pretending to go through his clothes to feel his heart. It seems almost incredible that human nature could be so degraded as to descend so low as to rob a dying man, yet I have known it to happen several times. This money is a very serious loss to the mother, who is a widow, living in straitened circumstances. I don't blame the relatives for telling me all about it. I hope they don't think this theft was perpetrated by either of the witnesses, or by the police, the ambulance drivers, or the porters at the hospital. If they do think that, I may tell them that in my opinion they are quite wrong. The person who has got the wallet is the rough-looking man who pretended to feel Oliver's heart, but, in fact, felt his pocket, removed the wallet, and disappeared. I am very sorry for the widowed mother, and although I have not got much in my poor-box I direct that she shall be given £1 from it to help her in this time of strain."

A modern "Adam" is roaming New Brunswick, Canada, living under primitive conditions, to discover how far civilisation has destroyed man's vigour and power of resource. He is Mr. Morton McConnell, who was an assistant to the explorer Stefansson on his Canadian Arctic expedition, and for ten weeks he is to live on rabbits and birds, or any animal he can catch with traps made without the aid of modern tools. Mr. McConnell almost fell to the temptation of including fish-hooks and needles in his scanty outfit, but then decided that this would hamper him in his desire for the truth.

"Dolls' houses," or their equivalent, were apparently known in the time of the Roman occupation of Britain, for a two-inch high model of a Roman wine jar has been dug up from the wall during demolitions near London Bridge. Other pieces of broken pottery which were found with it show that it is of the first century A.D., and must have been the toy of a child living in London during the first fifty years of the invasion. It is possible that on the day when it was first bought, more than 1,800 years ago, the proud little owner, giving a party to her "dolls," was permitted to fill it with wine, and was so confident that she did not spill any of it on her frock!

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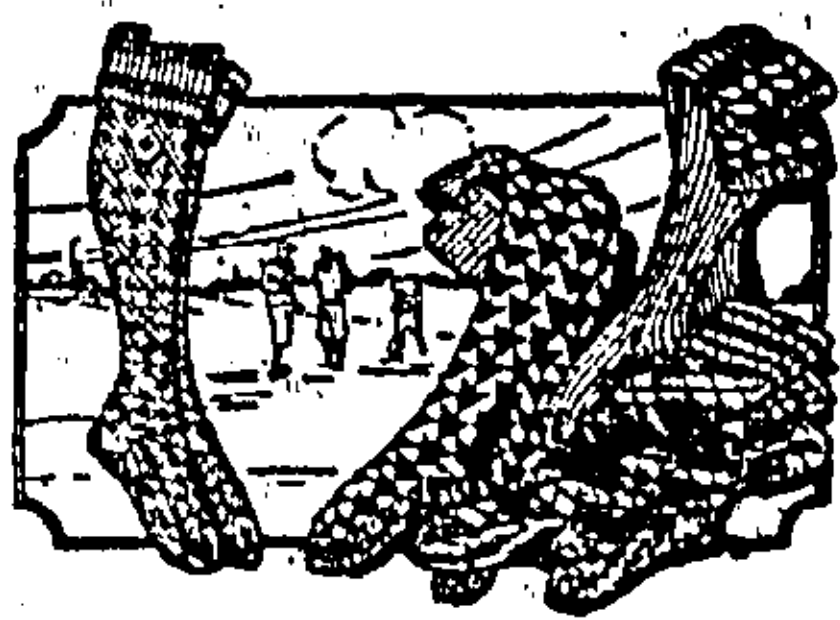


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AT

WHITEAWAYS

"PITY THE BLIND!"

**AN APPEAL FROM
FOOCHOW.**

The following appeal has been received from Mrs. H. S. Brand, Fochow, and is published in the hope that it will meet with the support it deserves:—

"Make me fleet—Make me clean—Make me happy!"

So ended, in the prayer of a Blackfoot Indian, an address lately given in Shanghai, the keynote of which was "youth."

To-day my thoughts are busy with those young lives we were introduced to yesterday—about seventy blind boys of ages varying from five to fifty. I wonder how much they can enjoy of all that youth demands!

Yes, they are all "boys" to the genial Superintendent, and his wife, who are really "father" and "mother" to them all in a very practical, sympathetic and loving way. It is beautiful to see the gentle manner in which a hand is laid on a shoulder, a low-spoken order given, and the quick, smiling response. What very close sympathy and understanding such unobtrusive control indicates.

A Farewell Party.

There was a very strong appeal in the few simple words in which Mr. Woods told us of his approaching departure and introduced us to his successor, the Reverend Arthur Norton—for this was really a "Farewell Party," and one could not help noticing the silent depression in the air.

These boys simply cannot grasp the fact that their "father and mother" are really going to leave them!

"Why don't you take a house in Nantai like—has done, then you could come over sometimes to see us." Or again—

"Couldn't you go and live in Hong Kong, if you want to be amongst your own people? then we would feel we might see you sometimes." How such pathetic appeals pull at one's heart-strings!

"See" . . . Yes, that is the way they think. It is marvellous the sense the blind seem to develop to replace sight, isn't it?

One lad came past us in the open hall-way of the new building and went towards the staircase leading to the basement—rather a steep, narrow one, it seemed to us. I would want to hold on to the rail and "mind my step"—yet this lad almost ran down as if he could see and had no fear. His assurance is all the more wonderful as they seem to barely have had time to become familiar with the new quarters.

This new building has been much needed and much longed-for, and very proud the retiring Principal and his wife feel that they have actually carried through the scheme on which they had for long set their hearts. The old quarters were very cramped, and the residence of the Principal was in a separate compound across the street from the boys. Now all is within one wall, and there is a delightful feeling of space and air in every part of the new quarters.

Taught to be Useful.

First of all we visitors were invited to partake of a welcome cup of tea, as it is a long journey from Nantai to the North Gate, near which the School is. Then we were guided (by red cords and tiny little uniforms "Girl Guides") to the new long shed where so many of the industries are now carried on—mostly in the open air and sunshine, so health-giving for all. Here we found some small boys twisting grass into string. One stolid little fellow was hugging a ball so huge that he had not leg enough to hold it and turn the ball. It seemed more ball than boy! Poor wee mite, he was "doing his bit" nobly.

One group was making floor-matting in varying shades and designs, and alongside was the little room where the different gay-coloured grasses were lying in piles to dry.

In another room we came across a man who, I feel, is a genius. He is the organ-tuner. Do you know he can take an organ to pieces; clean it in every detail, and put it together again most perfectly—and all this by feel! Isn't that a marvel? I think it is indeed something to be proud of to have trained such a specialist as this, and make him a real wage-earner—no longer "a poor blind man." This man earns his own living and even contributes towards the upkeep of the School—and is proud to do so.

Then in our rounds we came to a large, square room which served as a show-room. Here two young men are making chairs—that is, covering the strong bamboo frames with the string we saw the little tots making elsewhere. This also comes in lovely shades—navy blue, green, and russet—and the designs are cleverly woven in by these workers. The strong frame is made outside the school, and the finished chairs are very roomy, comfortable and artistic.

Here too are shown various baskets made by the boys—small hand-bags, size, picnic and waste-paper baskets, and even a hot-water-container cover, all padded to retain the heat.

Games and Exercise.

Next we were given a little amusement! Two small boys were set to a contest—putting the pegs of different colours into their proper places on a board hung on the wall. The one who placed them all first did not win the game, however, as it was found he had two pegs in the wrong colour. He was told, and very quickly he found his mistake and set it right. All this by feel is really wonderful, they are so quick in all they do.

After this we were all led across the large playground. Yes, they can and do play, these blind boys. You should see them walking on stilts, or playing ball, or "blind-man's buff" (how strangely appropriate!) going quite high on the swing, or playing on the ladder-trapeze, and maypole swings.

In the large building we now entered are the class-rooms, dormitories and chapel-hall. Here we were shown boys reading quite fast from Braille (written by some of the boys in the school), others writing dictation on a sort of Braille machine, or having lessons in numbers from a blind teacher. One young man can even take dictation on the typewriter if one speaks to him in English.

"Home, Sweet Home!"

In one dormitory we noticed a jolly-looking little fellow about four years of age. I asked him what he called the toy he held in his hand and his reply was so wise-sounding I could not make it out. Yet when later he came up on the platform in the Hall to sing "Home, Sweet Home," he had, a voice a poor little baby! This School does indeed seem like "home" to him. His parents are both dead, and he was left to wander in the streets, uncared for and unfed, as he was useless, being blind. At last someone told Mr. Woods he was lying practically dead in an old temple, so a woman was sent out to fetch in the poor little wail. For several weeks he had to be carefully tended in the hospital, but now, he is a most healthy, sturdy little specimen, with great possibilities of usefulness before him.

A Blinded Soldier.

That youth we saw on the top of the basement stairs is an ex-soldier, we heard later. He is only twenty-one years of age, and is well-set-up in appearance. When he was brought to the School by his Commanding Officer who asked, for his admittance, Mr. Woods was a little uncertain about taking in one who might possibly have a bad effect on the younger boys. However, the officer laid some money on the table, saying:—"That will keep him for a time, and I will come again and see how he gets on. If you cannot help him, nobody can. He was blinded in action a few weeks ago, and has no relatives to care for him. Surely you cannot refuse him."

So finally Mr. Woods agreed to accept him on the promise that he would obey all school rules as he would army commands; and his friendly officer made the lad realise that his chance was there for him to grasp, and also that the good name of the officer who was befriending him was in his hands.

To-day that lad is one of the most intelligent, most obedient, and most helpful members of the School; he is always most willing to learn and keeps a smiling face through everything. "We've never known him to grumble once," is the passing remark.

New Opportunities.

But the most interesting part of Mr. Wood's address was at the close, describing what they are doing to provide new opportunities for the blind boys in the future.

One bright lad was recently sent to Formosa to learn Japanese—he showed great ability in passing through the school there, and is now in Japan learning to do massage. Very soon he will be back in Fochow ready to teach others what he has learned, and so, it is hoped, a wide field will be opened up for these blind boys to earn their living at the local Japanese, and other hospitals. This student will be the first man in China to have the Government diploma for this special work and very proud the School feels at the thought. Surely this is work specially suited for the blind, is it not?

Another intelligent youth has been for some time in Shanghai studying Mandarin Braille. On his return he, too, will become an instructor, and very soon it is hoped all the boys may be able to read in this type and benefit by the large library for the blind which is available to them. There is also a fortnightly newspaper they hope to contribute to when more can be fitted. This will keep them in touch with the outside world as nothing else could do, and may even open up fresh opportunities for these young people.

Mr. Woods closed by saying "Many people speak of The Blind School—Well, I want you to know it is not by any means 'blind'! Very far from it! In fact we are all very wide-awake and just as full of human life and interest as our more favoured brothers."

The afternoon closed with a wonderful concert given by the boys, some singing quartettes, some duets, choruses, and the band giving us several most excellent selections from the verandah, and one or two playing on the organ.

**RAW OPIUM IN
WIDOW'S HOUSE.**

**COLLAPSE ON BEING
SENTENCED.**

A woman opium traffic agent collapsed in a dead faint, and had to be carried out of the dock at Liverpool Police Court, last month, on being sentenced to three months' hard labour for being in unlawful possession of twenty-two pounds of opium.

The woman was a widow, named Mary Isabella Appleton, aged thirty-six, of Kent Street, Liverpool.

Detective-Sergt. Wishart stated that he took part in a raid on the woman's house. She denied all knowledge of any opium, but when the police found a suitcase under her bed she exclaimed: "Now you have got it." The suitcase contained 22lbs. of raw opium.

Ruby Simon, licensee of a public-house in Henry Street, Liverpool, identified the suitcase, which she said a Chinese left in her care.

Appleton called ten minutes later and asked for the suitcase, which was handed over to her.

Appleton, giving evidence, said that a Chinese, whom she did not know, called at her house and told her he had come from another Chinese who was a friend of hers. He asked her to go to the public-house and fetch the bag, which he said belonged to her friend.

Sobs in the Dock.

She went to the public-house and brought the bag home, and put it under her bed. "If I had known what was in the bag I would not have touched it," she sobbed.

The stipendiary, in convicting Appleton, said her story did not ring true.

It is a very serious case, he added. "This is the largest quantity of opium I have ever seen in this court."

Chief Inspector Burgess, in reply to the stipendiary's request for further information, said: "This opium was never intended for sale in Liverpool. Practically speaking, I can say that the opium trade has been wiped out of Liverpool long ago. I have no doubt this opium was being left in Liverpool by a Chinese freeman in a liner who answers to the description of a man given to me."

"The plan was to leave it here to be picked up and taken to a ship going to South America. We believe that there is a large opium traffic going on, not only from Liverpool, but from London, Amsterdam, and other Continental ports."

How to Help.

The need of funds for this work is always before the School, and, as Mr. Woods said, "People ask 'How can we help?'—Well, I'll tell you." Then he went on to describe the different form the help came in.

One day a small parcel was handed to him—this contained two 20 per cent. pieces, sent by two patients in the hospital in the near neighbourhood (also C.M.S.) to express their sympathy and wish to help.

To another enquirer he said they needed soap, towels, mosquito nets, and so on. This young Englishman, with his sister's help, went round to all his friends and begged for contributions in either cash or goods, and the response was most generous.

At this moment up jumped Mrs. Woods to add:—

"And we've had no malaria since all the beds have nets—and no chilblains since one kind friend sent us a large supply of cod-liver oil! It is an absolute cure, I can assure anybody who knows the misery of bleeding hands and feet in winter."

Another nice contribution came from one of the Girls' Schools in Nantai—the girls offered to have a less expensive meal once a day and contribute the difference to blind boys.

"And for all that is sent them the boys offer up thanks at our evening prayers," Mr. Woods told us, "giving just as sincere thanks for the 'mite' from the poor patients at the hospital as for the nice cheques which occasionally come their way."

Funds are badly needed now to put a top floor on the new workshops, so as to enable the many applicants to benefit by the training here offered. Almost every day fresh cases are brought to the notice of the Principal, and it is heart-breaking to have to refuse because of want of room to house and teach any more.

Now, while Christmas is in the air, may I make an appeal on behalf of those who are unable to do so for themselves.

All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged by Rev. Arthur Norton, Blind Boys' School, North Gate, Fochow City, or by the writer of this letter, Mrs. H. S. Brand, Fochow, who will send a printed receipt for anything sent to her care.

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**LONDON'S FIRST
GRAMOPHONE.**

**ROMANTIC DEVELOPMENTS
SINCE 1900.**

The progress of the gramophone industry since the first instrument was brought to England in 1900 was recently discussed by Mr. Trevor Lloyd Williams, who is retiring from the chairmanship of the Gramophone Company. He stated:

"There was no motor to the original instrument. It was worked by hand. To keep it playing it was necessary to continue to turn a handle."

"One had to use extreme care, otherwise something was sure to go wrong."

Shown in London Hotel.

"Since that day wonderful progress has been made, and the modern type has been developed from the primitive machine which Owen, the American, brought to England and first displayed in the drawing-room of a London hotel."

"It was very difficult in the early days to get artists to make records. This was not to be wondered at, perhaps, because of the imperfect construction of the instrument. Later,

when there was no doubt about the ability to reproduce an artist's effort faithfully, the objection was overcome.

"We never had any fears that wireless would oust the gramophone. Events have proved that it has had a stimulating effect on our industry."

"The gramophone was bound to develop in face of obstacles, and the safeguarding duties had no influence on the business one way or the other."

"Modern instruments are not the last word in the evolution of the gramophone. They will go on improving."

Still Possibilities.

"During the past few years the range of the reproduction of sound has enormously increased. And yet it cannot be said that we have reached the zenith of possibility."

The first talking machine was invented by Edison in 1876, and was called a phonograph.

Mr. Williams secured a large interest in the Owen patent for less than £20,000, and with this nucleus formed the Gramophone Company, which was first called Gramophone and Typewriter, Ltd. From this modest beginning, "His Master's Voice" records have been evolved.

Mr. Williams will still be actively connected with the company. The trading profits of the company last year were £1,200,912, and 60 per cent. dividend was paid.

WONG SHIU HUNG'S DEATH.

SAD END TO FINE CAREER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, December 24.

The death of General Wong Shiu Hung, one of the "Big Four" of the Kwangsi clique, has been confirmed to-day by an official telegram from Wuchow. The message states that Wong Shiu Hung was seriously wounded in the abdomen while directing operations against the Cantonese forces under General Chen Tsai Tong a couple of weeks ago. The Kwangsi leader was at once carried back to Wuchow for medical treatment. He was taken to the Stout Memorial Hospital and the best foreign and Chinese doctors in the city were called in. But after two days in the Hospital Wuchow was in danger of capture and he was removed to Kweichow. His conditions got worse and he succumbed on the night of the 18th, thus ending the career of the man who had ruled Kwangsi for some three years and had hoped to make his province a model for China.

Other Kwangsi General killed in action were Leung Chiu Ki and Hsu Chung Wu, both of whom were buried in Wuchow. What remains of the Kwangsi Army is now being led towards Holsien by Li Tsung Jen, hotly pursued by the Cantonese troops. Sunchow, a strategic point of the upper reaches of the West River, some thirty miles from Wuchow, is still holding out but is being besieged, and its fall is expected. The Kwangsi forces defending Wai Tsap, on the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border, are also being surrounded by General Chen Tsai Tong's men.

LI MING SHUI REINSTATED?

Negotiations with the Kwangsi faction for a peaceful settlement of the affairs of the Province have fallen through, Li Tsung Jen having refused to comply with the demands of General Chen Tsai Tong. The anti-Kwangsi expedition is, therefore, to continue, but it is reported that Nanking is contemplating the re-appointment of Li Ming Shui to his old post in charge of Kwangsi affairs. It is not known if this step will meet with the approval of Canton, as Li Ming Shui let the Canton Government down badly in the last war. He is said to have "repented," and Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has pardoned him. It is, therefore, possible that he will be the next head of the Kwangsi Administration, and he has already been appointed Commander of the new 15th Kwangsi Division, which is supposed to be on good terms with Canton.

KUOMINTANG'S XMAS GREETING!

The Kuomintang is conducting a campaign against Christianity, maintaining that Canton has no need for this or any other religion. Thousands of handbills abusing Christianity are being freely distributed and there are the usual kind of street "lectures." The *Min Kuo Daily News*, the official organ of the Canton Government, has been devoting much space to attacking the religion. Eight slogans denouncing Christianity appear in to-day's issue and these are also posted up conspicuously in the city. The slogans say that Christianity is the "forerunner of foreign aggression," "a dead poison to patriotism," and "base superstition." It is undermining the minds of the young people and is against rational science!

The Christian community in Canton, both foreign and Chinese, consider the movement silly and unworthy of the dignity of the Government.

BREAKING UP THE "KWANGSI CLIQUE."

ORDERS FROM NANKING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Dec. 28.

General Lui Woon Im, Yue Tsok Pak and Li Ming Shui, all leaders of the Kwangsi forces, are said to have definitely broken away from Li Tsung Jen, and pledged their support to Nanking.

Li Tsung Jen, meanwhile, is still holding out in Sunchow, an important point on the West River, some 30 miles from Wuchow.

His expulsion from the province, however, is soon expected.

The defection of General Lui Woon Im was in no small measure due to the clever manipulation of Generals Ho Ying Ching and Chen Tsai Tong, who urged him to join hands again with Canton, and turn against Chang Fat Fui and Li Tsung Jen. The Kwangsi general is now said to be leading his men to Sunchow against Li Tsung Jen.

CHEN TSAI TONG'S POST.

General Chen Tsai Tong has been authorised by Nanking to assume full charge of the affairs of Kwangsi, both civil and military. All the civil posts vacated by the Kwangsi people are being filled with men of General Chen Tsai Tong's choice.

Thus, Mr. Au Fang Po, chief director of the political department of the 8th Military Route, has been appointed mayor of Wuchow. However, it is understood that these arrangements are merely temporary, and subject to confirmation by Nanking. It is pointed out that the General is a "military man" and must not mix himself up with the civil administration of the Province.

THE "EXTRALITY" PROBLEM.

SPECIAL COURTS FOR LARGER EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES.

NANKING, Dec. 18.

Foreign Office circles are reticent over the preliminary discussions between Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington, and Colonel Stimson, the Secretary of State, regarding the proposed abolition of extra-territoriality. It is understood that several meetings have been held but that no definite agreement has yet been reached.

It is stated that Colonel Stimson, at an early stage in the negotiations, presented a draft proposal for the solution of the problem. The nature of this proposal, it is believed, was in conformity with the suggestions outlined in the Notes forwarded by the American Government to the National Government on August 10 and November 6 respectively. It asked for a gradual relinquishment of extra-territorial privileges, either as to designated territorial areas, or as to particular kinds of jurisdiction.

This proposal was immediately forwarded by Dr. C. C. Wu to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Nanking for instructions. After carefully studying it, the Foreign Office here notified Dr. Wu that the plan could not be accepted and another draft prepared by the Chinese Foreign Office was sent to the Chinese Minister at Washington for reference in his further negotiations.

These extra-territoriality negotiations now proceeding at Washington, London and other places are giving rise to considerable speculation. No official information regarding the discussion can be obtained, but it is stated in reliable quarters that the attitude of the Powers is decidedly sympathetic. The foreign Governments are reported to be willing to give up extra-territorial privileges at places where the number of foreign nationals and the extent of their commercial interests are comparatively small. The Powers, however, are stated to be unwilling immediately and completely to relinquish such privileges at cities like Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, etc., where the number of foreign nationals is large and where the latter have powerful business interests, as it is feared that with the abandonment of extra-territoriality the lives and property of these nationals might be endangered.

How this difficult point will be met remains to be seen. Some Chinese believe that special courts may be established in these cities and that such courts will be so organized and staffed that their competency will not be questioned. This "special court" system, it is thought, might be put in force for a certain short period at the expiration of which complete abolition of extra-territoriality in China would be announced.

The developments at the conferences for the reorganization on the Shanghai Provisional Court are therefore, being followed with very great interest.

CHRISTMAS IN HONG KONG.

A HAPPY TIME.

After several very cold days Christmas dawned clear and warm and bright sunshine added very considerably to the happiness of the day. All the shops in the central quarter had been gaily decorated for Christmas week, and their uncurtained windows made the streets bright on the day itself.

Celebrations started on Christmas eve when dinner dances were held at several of the hotels and clubs. Midnight mass was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral and Churches and was attended in each Church by a large number of worshippers.

St. John's Cathedral was decorated with the traditional red and white flowers and a large congregation was present at Matins when a special musical service of thanksgiving was held, the Bishop of Victoria being the preacher. The collection was in aid of local schools and hospitals.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, was also well attended, the service being taken by the Rev. W. W. Rodgers, who has just returned from home leave, assisted by the Rev. C. B. Shann. Christmas services were also held in the Union Church, the Chinese Churches and the Seamen's Institute. The service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral was a Pontifical Mass read by His Lordship Bishop H. Valtorta, assisted by the Priests and Seminarians.

A Carol Party.

The St. Andrew's Kowloon carol party on the two nights preceding Christmas made a very successful tour of the parish under Mr. R. Baldwin, and a record sum of \$275 was collected for St. Dunstan's. The whole party, nearly 50 in number, had a very enjoyable time at the Peninsula Hotel on Tuesday night, when the management generously dispensed refreshments, after which the carol singers went up to the Rose Room where a carnival dance was in progress and were made very welcome there.

Christmas Eve Dances.

The Christmas Eve carnival dance at Repulse Bay Hotel was in every way a success. Accommodation was taxed to the utmost and the ball-room was gaily decorated. A special Christmas menu was provided for dinner, to which the guests did full justice. A most enjoyable dinner dance was given by the Chief and Petty Officers' Club at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant. The Electric Light Party and Forecastlemen's Sports Club of H.M.S. Cornwall gave their annual Christmas dinners at the Alexandra Cafe on Tuesday night.

Christmas Day Festivities.

On Christmas Day there were special tea dances at the Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels and a special tiffin at Repulse Bay Hotel, all of which were well attended. A tea party was given by the patients of the Matilda Hospital, to their friends, the wards being delightfully decorated for the occasion with garlands, holly, lanterns and cotton wool "snow." Each of the patients received Christmas gifts from the trustees.

Boxing Day.

Special carnivals were held at the Hong Kong Hotel and the Peninsula Hotel last night, and there were many present at both, and everyone passed a very enjoyable evening.

Cricket and football matches played during the Christmas season are reported on our sports page.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 12 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS TREAT.

"KIDDIES" ENTERTAINED.

Children of Civil Servants were entertained on the grounds of the Civil Service Cricket Club at Happy Valley yesterday when the annual Christmas treat was arranged.

"Father Christmas" was very much in evidence and assisted at the sports, the chute, coconut shies, and the refreshments. Every child had a gift of some kind of toy, a bag of sweet and a Union Jack. Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, helped to give the prizes away.

The prizes won at the tennis, cricket and lawn bowls tournament were also given away by Mrs. Wood. These were as follows:—

Tennis Championship:—1, J. Barrow; 2, J. A. Bendall.

Tennis Men's Handicap:—1, Mr. Bradley; 2, H. J. Best.

Tennis Double (Men's):—1, Best and Lockhart; 2, Bendall and Luck.

Tennis Mixed Doubles:—1, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury; 2, Mr. L. Luck and Mrs. Gull.

Cricket: Batting Prize:—G. R. Sayer.

Cricket: Bowling Prize:—F. Baker.

Lawn Bowls Championship:—1, A. W. Grimmett; 2, R. T. Taylor.

Bowls Handicap (Singles):—1, T. Armstrong; 2, R. T. Taylor.

Bowls Handicap (Doubles):—1, L. R. Whant and J. Jones; 2, R. T. Taylor and E. A. Murphy.

Non-prize winners competition:—1, F. A. Jones; 2, T. Armstrong.

At the conclusion of the entertainment Mr. W. H. Edmunds thanked Mrs. Wood for graciously giving away the prizes.

Mr. Justice Wood, thanked the Club for asking his wife to give away the prizes and remarked that they had a very successful afternoon as all the children were happy. He thanked those who had done so much to make the after-noon a success, particularly Mr. Grimmett, Mr. Deacon, Mrs. Hollidge and Mr. Edmunds.

Yesterday's function was the seventeenth successive Christmas Tree which the Club has held without interruption from the weather.

COAST AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

NANKING'S ATTITUDE.

TO BUY OUT FOREIGN INTERESTS.

Nanking.—Questions connected with inland and coastal navigation rights in China are now being discussed by the leaders of the National Government, and it is said that preparations are being made for taking over in the immediate future of all foreign steamship companies which are operating in China's waters.

It will be recalled that some time ago a committee including representatives of the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Commerce was established to study this subject. The proceedings of the committee have never been made public, but it is learned that wholesale confiscation of the property of foreign shipping companies is not contemplated. The committee has worked out a complete programme in regard to the methods of taking over the shipping companies, and this programme is being submitted to the National Government for final approval.

As Japan and Britain have important shipping interests in China, this question will be taken up between the Chinese Government and the two Powers in the forthcoming treaty negotiations. The issue was first broached between Japan and China in their treaty revision negotiations in Peking, and was later discussed between Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Sadao Saburi, the late Japanese Minister to China. No definite agreement, however, was reached.

In the recent Chinese and British preliminary negotiations at Shanghai for the revision of their treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, the question of China's inland and coastal navigation rights was also brought up for discussion. Although in this case again decision was not reached it was rumoured that Britain had no objection to the proposal that either the Chinese Government or some Chinese private corporation should buy over the British shipping interests. The purchasing of the British power plant at Chinkiang by China before the formal retrocession of the British Concession at Chinkiang on November 14, is being cited as a precedent.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. J. W. PRIDEAUX.

A WELL-KNOWN RESIDENT.

The funeral took place yesterday of Mr. J. W. Prideaux, who died suddenly at his residence in the small hours of yesterday morning.

Mr. Prideaux was quite hale and hearty on Christmas Day and was entertaining a party of friends at his house at Railway Villas, Kowloon on Christmas night.

He retired to bed at about 11 p.m. and a couple of hours later one of his messmates found him dead in his bed—apparently of heart failure.

The late Mr. Prideaux was 44 years of age and was an assistant in the Chart Dept of the Royal Naval Dockyard.

A large gathering of friends of the late Mr. Prideaux was at the funeral at the Protestant Cemetery yesterday, the Naval Chart Officer being present. The Rev. Hewart, Chaplain of the Dockyard officiated.

The news of his death has come as a shock to his friends and their sympathy are extended to the widow and daughter who are at home.

The funeral was arranged by the Dockyard Recreation Club, of which deceased was a member.

Wreaths were sent by the following:—Commander of Dockyard Staff, Professional Officers' Society, Suptdg. Electrical Engineer Dept., Royal Naval Yard Police, Dockyard Recreation Club, Commissioned and Warrant Officers' Club, Storekeeping Staff (Naval Yard), The Agreement Employees' Association, Kowloon Football Club, Technical Officers' Association, Officers and Staff, R.N. Armament Depot, Civil Secretary and Cashier and Staff, H.M. Naval Yard, Chief Constructor's Office Staff, Sergeant Mess, H.K.S. Brigade, Officers and European Staff of Expense Account Dept.

Other wreaths came from Commodore R. A. S. Hill, the two "Bobs," B.Q.M.S. and Mrs. Wayman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith and family, B.Q.M.S. and Mrs. Eustace, Mr. Tom Bradford, Mr. Archie McCallum, Lieut.-Comdr. Milligan and Staff of Chart and Chronometer Dept., and Mr. A. H. Greenaway.

It was not possible to state, from a superficial examination of the notes, whether they were imitations and his Worship remarked that anybody might be found in possession of these notes without knowing that they were counterfeit.

The defendant, on pleading that he did not know the notes were forgeries was remanded until to-day.

ROUND THE COURTS.

POSSESSION OF ALLEGED FORGERIES.

A charge of being in possession of three forged \$100 banknotes was preferred against a Chinese at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

It was not possible to state, from a superficial examination of the notes, whether they were imitations and his Worship remarked that anybody might be found in possession of these notes without knowing that they were counterfeit.

The defendant, on pleading that he did not know the notes were forgeries was remanded until to-day.

AFRAID OF BOYS' CLUB.

Two youths, who were convicted yesterday at Kowloon Magistracy of selling newspapers without a licence showed a decided objection to being sent to the Boys' Club.

The mother of one of the boys intimated that she did not want her son taken from her, and when Mr. Whyte Smith pointed out that the Court was only trying to get employment for the boy, the mother informed his Worship that her son had been promised employment.

The boy was released.

The second youth also claimed that he could get a job, but in his case he was remanded until an assurance that he could get work was forthcoming.

GOLD WATCHES STOLEN.

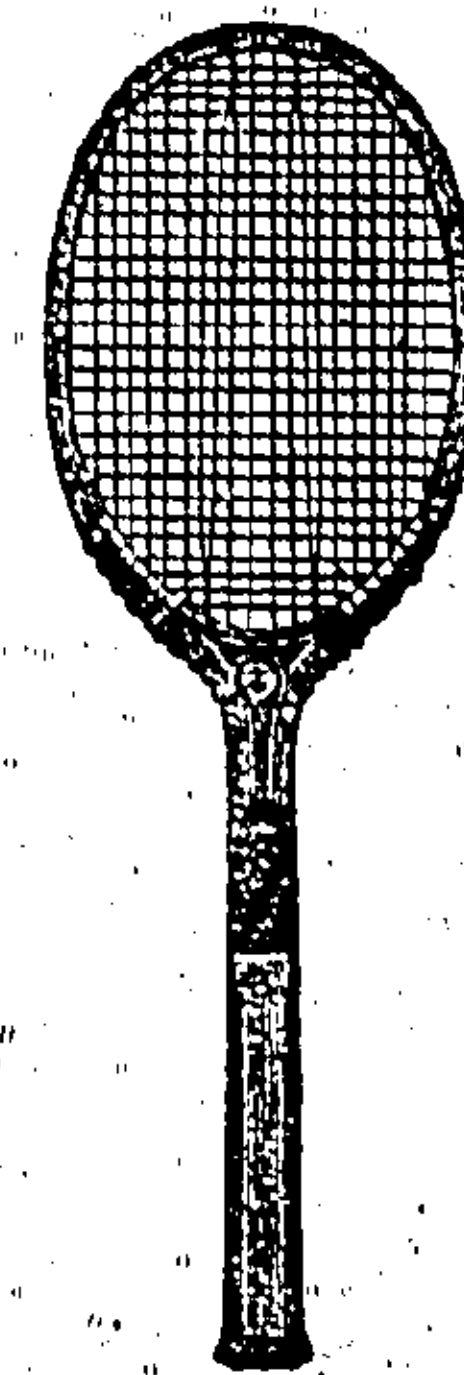
ULLMANN'S WINDOW SMASHED.

Messrs. J. Ullmann & Co., in Chater Road, were the victims of a robbery yesterday morning, when a Chinese broke one of their plate glass windows with a hammer and stole a number of gold watches priced at \$24 each.

The watches were in a tray shown in the window, a label announcing that they were for sale at the special price of \$24 each. The thief concealed eighteen of the twenty watches on display. There were other articles in this window, but they were ignored by the thief.

The theft was first discovered by an Indian constable who at once notified Police Headquarters. No arrests have so far been made.

TENNIS RACKETS



Just Received
THE FAMOUS
"LIGHT BLUE"
By H. J. Gray & Sons.

AND THE
"TOP-FLITE"

We can string any Racket in Local, Indian or British gut to your own specifications.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

Sports Dept.

MIGHTY MILITARY MARCHES BY THE GRENADIERS

BIG VOLUME

Columbia

STRICT TIME

You Never Heard Marches Like These!

9065—MARTIAL MOMENTS.

MARCH MEDELEY.

744—ON THE QUARTER DECK.

9686—REGIMENTAL MARCHES.

4195—HAPPY WARRIOR.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd

HOUSEHOLD COAL

We have now made arrangements to deliver HOUSEHOLD COAL on the following Terms, and would emphasize that Full Weight at Destination is guaranteed.

Selected Grade Lump Coal

UPPER LEVELS	...	\$21.00 PER TON.
MID-LEVEL	...	20.90 do.
CENTRAL DISTRICT	...	19.00 do.

Best Household Nuts.

(FOR KITCHEN USE).

UPPER LEVELS	...	\$19.50 PER TON.
MID-LEVEL	...	18.50 do.
CENTRAL DISTRICT	...	17.50 do.

Terms:—Cash with Order.

Minimum Quantity:—One Ton.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.

YANCHOI BANK BUILDING,

DES VOUE ROAD CENTRAL.

This Advertisement was written by

MADGE TITHERADGE

EDGAR WALLACE

OLWEN ROOSE

BINNIE HALE

SIR DAN GODFREY

IVY TRESMAND

H. DE VERE

STACPOOLE

This advertisement is composed of extracts from a few of the numerous tributes to Genasprin received from distinguished men and women in every walk of life.

GENASPRIN is an absolutely pure and reliable preparation, by far the purest and most efficacious aspirin. Two tablets always take a headache away miraculously and they do not leave the after effects of ordinary aspirin. The finest preventive against colds. Genasprin is safe and effective—always keep it in the house in case of illness.

GENASPRIN

The SAFE Brand of Aspirin

(Made by Genasol, Ltd., Loughborough, England.)

All Chemists and Stores sell Genasprin in bottles of 25 tablets—but be sure you get Genasprin, the absolutely pure brand of aspirin.

SOLE AGENTS:—W. E. LOXLEY & CO. TEL. 2533.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF DZHEN DZONG TSI, alias TSIN SHU TIN, LATE OF SHANGHAI AND NINGBO IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the Provisions of Section 55 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to THIRTY DAYS. All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Underigned on or before That Date.

DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Administrator,
1, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hong Kong. [8797]

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

BY Mutual Consent, We Consent to Represent MESSRS. HUNTLEY & PALMER'S After DECEMBER 31st, 1929.

NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.,
Hong Kong & South China Branches.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, by Mutual Consent, MESSRS. HUNTLEY & PALMER'S CONDENSED MILK CO., HONG KONG AND SOUTH CHINA BRANCHES, Will No Longer Represent Us After the 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S, LTD.,
READING AND LONDON.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that We have Appointed MESSRS. DODWELL & CO., LTD. to represent Us, From the 1st JANUARY, 1930, in Hong Kong, SWATOW, AMOY, FOCHOW and SOUTH CHINA.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S, LTD.,
READING AND LONDON.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

WE have pleasure in Announcing that We have been Appointed, as From JANUARY 1st, 1930, SOLE REPRESENTATIVES OF MESSRS. HUNTLEY & PALMER'S, LTD., READING AND LONDON.

For HONG KONG, SWATOW, AMOY, FOCHOW and SOUTH CHINA.

Orders will be Accepted by Us at Manufacturers' Prices and Discounts.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
HONG KONG, CANTON AND FOCHOW.

[8781]

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.

6th JANUARY, 1930.

MEMBERS are Requested to send in their Applications for Tickets to the BALL as soon as Possible to Mr. S. T. BUTLIN, Hon. Secretary, c/o LINSTAD & DAVIS. [8784]

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

In order to facilitate the Investigation with regard to a Number of Share Certificates which have been fraudulently obtained from the Company, All Holders of Share Certificates of the Company are requested to send in Full Particulars of their Holdings, Number of Certificates, Name of Owner, the Actual Distinguishing Numbers of the Shares covered by the Certificates, the Date of Issue of such Certificates and their Folio Numbers, to the GENERAL MANAGERS as soon as Possible.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [8738]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1929.

THE Company, having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 10% (Ten Per Cent), Free of Income Tax for the Year ending 30th JUNE, 1929, Holders of Repeater Shares and Holders of Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to any one of the following Banks:

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Payment will be made in Dollars at the Buying Rate of Exchange of the Day.

P. C. YOUNG,
General Manager,
THE KAILAN MINING CORPORATION.

[8769]

WATSON'S

CHOICE WINES

for THE FESTIVE SEASON.

Champagne de St. Marceaux

Vintage 1920. Vin Brut & Extra Dry

Aylas. Vintage. Extra Dry

Golden Guinea. Sparkling Muscatel

Sherry. Ruiz's Full Golden.

Amoreno Extra

Port. Robertson's Choice Old

Sandeman's Vintage 1911

Clubland White

Silva & Osen's Very Fine Old Tawny

Brandies. Finest Old Brown ("E")

Renaults Reserve Grande

Champagne 100 years old

Courvoisier's Napoleon 80 years old

Cocktails in Bottle

Liqueurs in Fancy Carafes in great variety

Sauternes, Clarets, Hocks.

Whiskies. Dewar's White Label and Victoria Vat

Glen Moray '89 Liqueur

Gilbey's Spey Royal. Watson's E.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Established 1841.

TO LET.

OFFICE (2 Rooms) TO BE LET From 1st JANUARY, 1930, in HONG KONG CLUB (A.M.).

Apply—SECRETARY, HONG KONG CLUB. [8753]

"PEAK MANSIONS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation.

Five-Roomed and Six-Roomed APARTMENTS

with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

PRIVATE GARAGES TO LET.

Situate at the Rear of PEAK MANSIONS

Separate Compartments including Light and Water.

Apply to—CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4th Floor, FRANCH BANK BUILDING.

G. B. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 30th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1895, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY'S LANDS, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale. Registry No. Locality. Boundary Measurements. Contents in Acres, Sq. Yds. & Sq. Ft. Annual Rental. Upset Price.

1. New Kowloon Island. Lot No. 1285. Opposite New Kowloon Island. Lot No. 207, Castle Peak Road. As per sale plan. 34. 8,750.

[8768]

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.55 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone has passed into the Pacific to the south-east of Tokyo. Fresh monsoon will continue over the China Sea.

Local Forecast:—East winds, moderate, fine.

BIRTH.

Blood.—On November 19, at 6, Lower Common South, S.W. 15, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. MORICE Blood, R.N. (retired), son.

MARRIAGE.

MILLER.—KITCHIN.—On November 9, at Wanstead, EDWIN JACKSON MILLER, of Ipswich, E.M.S., to MARION (CHISHAM), elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. KITCHIN, of Woodford Green, Essex.

DEATHS.

Hoss.—After an operation, CHARLES Hoss, D.Sc. Honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, Divisional Resident and Member of the Supreme Council of Sarawak, of Redleaf, Riddell-down-road, Purley, aged 66.

KING.—On November 13, at Hildenborough, Kent, RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN, wife of LOUIS MAGRATH, KING, late H.M. Consular Service, China.

MURRAY.—On November 14, following an operation, JOHN DAVIS MURRAY, late of Christmas Island, Straits Settlements, aged 65.

NORRIS.—On November 17, FRANCIS JAMES (FRANK) NORRIS, late of Norbury, Natio & Co., Ltd., Manchester, aged 74.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street, Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4911.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, DECEMBER 27, 1929.

TINKERING WITH TIME.

In a cable from Reuter relating to the observance (or non-observance) of Christmas in Russia reference is made to the five-day week—one of several confusing experiments which are being made by the Soviet Government. There are actually three different sorts of "weeks" observed in Russia, officially and otherwise. The five-day week has been proclaimed by official decree and consecrated by enthusiastic editorials. In theory, at least, it became effective on October 1st.

"Four days of labour and one of leisure," thus spoke the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union. A six-day week, however, is found more appropriate to some callings. The official decree recognizes this, and allows for exceptions in trades of a seasonal nature, such as the building industries. They must of necessity make hay, or apartment-houses, while the sun shines; wherefore five days' work to one day's rest for them. Nevertheless, the old-fashioned seven-day week, despite all official orders, persists as the normal and standard measure of time, and is likely to persist for a good many decades to come. It will be years before all industries and all institutions can be switched to the new time basis. The vast majority of the Russian population, being peasants and religious, will continue to observe a seven-day week regardless of official enactments. Even the workers in cities who fall under the five or six day regimen will doubtless continue to reckon time on the traditional basis.

This confusion of time standards is already manifesting itself. Not only are the weeks of varying lengths, but the allocation of the day of rest adds to the tangle. In some mines, factories, and offices the entire personnel takes a day off at the same time. In others the so-called "uninterrupted work-week" has been introduced, which means that different groups rest on different days—on a 5, 6 or 7 day basis, as the case may be. Already the assumption that a man can stay out late on Saturday night because Sunday is a day of rest is a thing

of the past. Tens of thousands work on Sunday. Friends and relatives plan and scheme to obtain their free day on the same day so, as to be together. How members of the same household, say husband and wife, working on different schedules or even in different-sized weeks, will manage to have the free day simultaneously is not at all clear. The hurried attempts to reorganize the calendar to bring some order out of the chaos may eventually succeed. For the time being they tend rather to confound the confusion. Tinkering with time is a fascinating pastime—witness the schemes for reforming time being constantly placed before the League of Nations and other international bodies. It appeals strongly to the Russians, with their ancient love of chess and intricacies.

Proposals and suggestions by the hundredweight are piling up at Government and newspaper offices. They come from economists, astronomers, journalists, mathematicians, book-keepers; from nearly everyone. Dozens are solemnly printed and discussed in the Press. Among other ideas it is proposed to clip off Saturdays and Sundays, leaving the other five days intact, names and all; to rename the days and the months; to divide the year into thirteen months; to abandon the Christian year reckoning and make this year 12 (the Bolshevik revolution marking the new era) instead of 1929; to publish calendars with a different colour for each of the five days, to enable less literate workers to recognize their free days. The year 1930 at least is apparently safeguarded against these reforms. The reason is simple, and rather tragic for the time-reformers. It happens that the State Publishing Trust, Goizidat, unaware of the impending changes, had printed some millions of the 1930 calendar on the old basis, and the Government will think long before consigning this production to outer darkness, especially in view of the paper shortage. Meanwhile the Soviet Union has rejected a project for calendar reform submitted for its consideration by the League of Nations. The Geneva idea, being oriented on the seven-day week, does not meet the Russian problem.

A special penitentiary is to be opened at Nanking for officers and soldiers of the Chinese armies who are found guilty of "counter-revolutionary offences."

To increase the efficiency of National Government administrative officials in Mongolia, and also "to fortify them against the sinister propaganda of the Soviets," all such officials are to be instructed to proceed to Nanking in turn to receive a course of instruction in Nationalist party principles, current events, and the principles of government.

A girl student has conquered all male rivals in the annual oratorical contest at Peking National University. Miss Chi Ching Yi, speaking on "The Crisis in Manchuria," was unanimously selected by the judges as winner over nine male competitors selected in a series of elimination contests. Girl students in the audience gave Miss Chi a great ovation.

General Chang Yin-Wu, Peking's "farm boy" mayor, has put up boxes at the principal street-corners in the former capital, in which residents are urged to deposit suggestions for improving conditions in the city. The Mayor says that he has not time to receive everybody with suggestions to make, but will personally look over all suggestions put into the boxes.

Masterpieces of two of Japan's foremost artists, Taikan Yokoyama and Gakudo Kawai, will be displayed at an exposition of Japanese art to be held in Italy next spring. The pictures include Yokoyama's "Night Cherry Blossoms," and were selected for the exhibition through the good offices of Baron Pompeo Alisi, retiring Italian Ambassador, who will take the pictures to Rome. The pictures were inspected by the Emperor and Empress last month after which the Emperor gave a luncheon to the Italian Ambassador and the two artists.

Labour Protest in Peking. The General Labour Federation in Peking has issued a declaration protesting against the new Labour Union Law recently approved by the Government at Nanking. The declaration says the law is designed to appeal to capitalists, and drastically curbs the rights of labourers to organize. It recites the large part which labour unions have played in the success of the Nationalist movement, and says this law is no evidence of gratitude. The General Student Union in Peking has been split into two factions by recent political developments, one faction supporting the Government and the other urging the return to power of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang.

Y.M.C.A. Work. The Young Men's Christian Association in China has finally turned the corner and is on the up grade, after several years of steady losses due to political disturbances, the annual report of the Association declares. In definitely religious work, however, the report admits, there have been no gains. The peak reached in 1924 is still far above the record of subsequent years. For example, enrollments in Bible study classes are about one-fourth what they were in 1924. Attendance in Bible classes fell off 50 per cent during 1928 over the previous year, and figures for 1929 are not yet available. Officials in Peking, where the Y.M.C.A. does more work than in any other city, declare that 1929-30 will see the Association definitely on the up-grade, and that before 1930 ends they expect that the effects of disruption of their work in 1927 and 1928 will almost have been overcome.

British Dancing. The success of Mr. W. H. Heath and his daughter, who have returned to London with the amateur dancing championship of Central Europe, suggests that the pessimists who plunge into ever-deepening gloom as they see laurels snatched away from Great Britain on various fields are devoting too much attention to the young people. They should turn their eyes to the seniors and take heart. For when in a great hall at Prague, where an international gathering of 3,000 people were looking on at the dance competitions, a fanfare was sounded at the entry of the English couple it was to salute a man of fifty who had taken to dancing in middle life, and the daughter whom he had taught her steps. Mr. Heath claims modestly that their success was a triumph for English style in the ballroom. Their foxtrot and waltz were watched with intense interest, and next morning the newspapers advised their readers to model their style and technique on those of the English dancers. He in turn was very much impressed by the life that the Continental dancers—especially a couple from Berlin—put into the tango. Mr. Heath's final triumph was an invitation to demonstrate the Charleston in a really hectic style—a demonstration that roused that spectators to great enthusiasm. Mr. Heath is going to Munich in January to try once more for the amateur championship of Europe. He missed this last year, by only two points in eight rounds.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of a man named Leung Kai Fong, who is reported to have embezzled \$10,000 and fraudulently converted \$5,000 of the monies of the S. K. Trust Limited, of Connaught Road Central. It is reported that the alleged offences took place between October and December this year. The S. K. Trust is registered as a limited company in Hong Kong and Singapore.

New York art circles are attracted by an exhibition of paintings by a Chinese artist who paints with his finger-tips, instead of the brush, and draws with his finger-nail. Kwei Teng, the artist, has painted in this way for more than ten years, and achieves admirable effects in landscapes, both Chinese and Western. He declares that the extreme sensitiveness of the finger-tips translates the artist's intention more directly than any other known tool.

A catalogue of all the Western language books in the twenty public libraries of Peking is being prepared by the Peking Research Institute and the National Library. Every book available to the public in English, French, German, and other Western languages is being included. The catalogue is evidence of a co-operative movement among Chinese-controlled libraries in Peking, which has been started by Mr. Y. H. Yuan, Acting Director of the National Library.

At a recent meeting of the Newcastle United Football Club directors, a request to be placed on the transfer list by Jack Hill, the club's international centre-half, had been agreed to. Hill, who was signed on from Burnley last season at a fee of \$3,000, has been one of the mainstays of the Newcastle club. He first gained international honours when with Plymouth Argyle, and played six times in all for England, being captain on three occasions.

Major-General S. S. Long, who is 68, and was Director of Supplies and Transport at the War Office in 1914-16, told the Commercial Motor Users' Conference at Olympia last month that:—"A lad of 18 who is driving a heavy motor vehicle is inclined to ask for trouble. A youth has a lot of road sense, but he has also a lot of dare-devilry in him. The age of 21 is about the time when a young driver can be trusted completely. It was claimed by one speaker that a youth of 17 had a better road sense than an older person."

The remarkable progress made by the Central Plague Prevention Bureau in China during the ten years of its existence, in spite of almost unceasing political unrest and civil wars, was praised by Dr. Rajchman, Director of the Health Section of the League of Nations, at a ceremony commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Bureau's establishment in Peking. The ceremony was held in the Temple of Heaven grounds, where the Plague Prevention Bureau has its headquarters. Dr. Rajchman pointed out that plague prevention is an international question, and China's share in the work is much appreciated.

India may soon take China's place as the chief supplier of eggs to Great Britain from the East. It is expected that from now onwards, 70,000 eggs will be exported weekly to London from the port of Calcutta. They will come from villages and hamlets in the United Provinces. The organisation that has made it possible to bring produce from such remote country districts to the capital of the Empire, says the Times of India, is due to the enterprise of the United Provinces Poultry Association, a Government-supported body backed by the co-operation of the East Indian Railway in the matter of rates and transport facilities. The association has undertaken to collect the eggs at Lucknow and forward them by rail in wooden crates to Calcutta. They are taken at Calcutta on board a homeward bound steamer and placed in cold storage, while in London an equally competent organisation exists for marketing them. The scheme is particularly interesting to Bengal and Assam in view of the fact that in these two provinces, according to the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, eggs are not merely plentiful, they are often so numerous as to be wasted.

Golf and Cricket. A recent statement that Hyndman may have hated golf because he loved cricket, reads rather oddly in view of the known interchange of devotees between the two games. A very large number of the best cricket amateurs of recent years have been golfers. F. S. Jackson was a case of a first-class cricketer. Some of the keenest of modern golfers are devoted to cricket, and it has been whispered that Wethered and Tolley have been known to refuse golf in order to play cricket. There are at least two good teams of cricketer-golfers, one which is called the Jokers, and has had some county cricketers, and the other is the august company known as the Oxford Harlequins, which plays some golf matches every year and has counted great cricketers like Ernest Smith and the Fosters among its members. There was a theory once that golf was bad for cricket and cricket for golf, since the advantages of letting the ball in one game and of keeping it in the ground in the other conflicted, but that difficulty seems to have been surmounted.

Americanising France. Paris may still be a place to which good Americans go when they die, but it is, apparently, in some degree at least, losing its attraction for the average American tourist. This year, it is complained, many of the American tourists who have landed at Cherbourg have made very short stays in France and have hurried away to spend the remainder of their holiday in Central Europe or Italy. The French, naturally, want to know the reason why, and the editor of L'Illustration has commissioned an American woman journalist in Paris to investigate the problem. That inquirer has come to the conclusion that American "visitors," like others, have been irritated by the port taxes and the extras on the hotel bills, but the real burden of their complaint is that France, and especially Paris, has become too American. They object to be confronted with such announcements, as "Hollywood bathing suits," and to find an "American bar" in every hotel. They regret that so many Frenchmen should now be clean-shaven. Apparently, therefore, if France is to improve her American tourist traffic she must discountenance the tuxedo and encourage the growth of the "American" style.

A Mysterious "Ring." When the report of the Highways Committee came up for consideration at a recent meeting of the London County Council Mr. J. P. Blake called attention to the fact that seven of the tenders received for a large scheme were identical, even to the odd ten shillings. The whole idea of forming such a "ring," he said, defeated the aims of the Council in inviting tenders so that they might have competitive figures. He would like to see legislation introduced that would put an end to this practice, which was expensive for the ratepayers. Mr. C. W. Matthews, chairman of the Highways Committee, pointed out that although it might appear a little suspicious for seven tenders to be identical they were the seven lowest received.

The Artistic Sense. The Postmaster-General in London has created postal history by allowing bright green insulating covering to be used on the overhead telephone wires in the New Forest area, so that they will harmonise with the surrounding scenery. "It is simply that in certain places it is necessary to insulate the wires and, apparently, the standard insulation colour in the New Forest was red, so as a special concession the Post Office agreed to make the covering green instead," stated an official. "It is not a general thing at all, for wires are not usually insulated. There is not the slightest likelihood of ordinary telephone wires being coloured green or blue or white, because they are not so thick as insulated wires and are more or less invisible. Insulated wires are much more conspicuous."

King and Confectioner. An instance of the human interest which the King takes in his subjects was revealed recently by Mr. and Mrs. H. Nesbitt, who own a confectioner's shop at Bognor Regis. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt, during a motor tour, visited Sandringham church, and were leaving when, as Mr. Nesbitt said, "our attention was drawn to a distinguished-looking group of ladies and gentlemen coming through the trees towards us. Recognising the Queen, we followed the progress of the Royal party with considerable interest. As Queen Mary, who was accompanied by the Duchess of York and another lady, passed, she said 'Good morning,' and we returned the salutation. We then noticed the King, who was following the Queen. His Majesty wished us 'Good morning,' and turning back shook hands with us, and asked us whence we had come. We told him Bognor, and His Majesty, with a merry twinkle in his eye, promptly corrected us by saying 'Bognor Regis,' at which we all laughed heartily." The King asked if Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt had travelled from Bognor Regis that day, and if they were there during the period of his visit. He shook hands with them as he left. "The encounter was so unexpected and so informal that we felt quite at ease and as if we had just met an old friend," Mr. Nesbitt said.

Looking Back 25 Years. A cricket-match was played at Happy Valley in the rain on Saturday. The players dug up a lot of the turf, but the morning being Xmas they were not interested in the pits they had made. The next teams that use the pitch will probably think they ought to have been in Hong Kong Daily Press, December 24, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years. We note that Mr. Consul Hewlett, in his report on the trade of Taiwan for 1879, calls attention to the apathy and neglect of the Chinese officials in Formosa and the retrograde character of the Administration there. He says—"The anticipation of political progress indulged in at the beginning of 1878 have not, I regret to say, been fulfilled, and the year will be marked in the annals of Formosa as one from which dates the suspension, to be followed, I fear, by the abandonment, of most of the schemes proposed for the improvement of the island and the civilisation of its inhabitants. The Wusung Railway plant is rusting in the Government yard at Taiwan-foo; the petroleum-wells have been closed, and the American employees dismissed; the dredging of the Takow bar is postponed sine die; the Keelung coalmines, through the apathy and indifference of the Chinese, have hardly paid the expenses of working them; roads newly opened have been allowed to fall into disrepair; the colonisation of the east coast and reclamation of the aborigines has resulted in nothing more than the acquisition of a few acres of pestilential soil at a cost in men and money that is almost fabulous. For the 8,000,000 dollars which have, I am informed, been spent in the island, there is little more at the moment to show than the line of telegraph and some enormous forts, on the construction and armaments of which vast sums have been needlessly expended."—HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, December 24, 1904.

BRITISH SHIPS IN CHINA.

STATEMENT BY FIRST LORD.

SUBMARINES AGAIN!

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 24. In the House of Commons, Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, replied to a question concerning British naval strength in the Far East.

He stated that there were at present 31 British naval vessels of all classes in Chinese waters, as compared with 60 in February, 1927, and 67 in February, 1928.

Mr. Alexander added that it was anticipated that the submarine depot ship Medway and four "C" class submarines would leave for China in February next, and that two more "C" class submarines would follow later in the year.

C.E.R. DISCUSSIONS.

NEAR A SETTLEMENT!

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, Dec. 26. Tsai Yun Shen and Li Shao Gen left on a special train for Harbin with M. Simanovsky (who is acting as Consul-General at Harbin pending the return of M. Melnikov). The party included M. Rudy, manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, M. Denisov, his assistant, and M. Iemalov, a member of the railway management.

The Persian Viewpoint.

TEHRAN, Dec. 24. The Persian Government has declined the suggestion of the United States Government, that as a signatory to the Kellogg Pact, it should make representation to the Russian and Chinese Governments in view of bringing about a peaceful conclusion of the Russo-Chinese dispute.

Persia declares that as she has no diplomatic relations with China, and the dispute is already nearing a peaceful settlement, it does not think it advisable to intervene.

WHO'D BE A WHALE?

COLD DAYS IN THE ANTARCTIC.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, N.Z., Dec. 28. Commander Byrd's supply ship, the Eleanor Bolling, at present in Dumedin has received a wireless stating that two chasers operating with the whaling fleets in the Antarctic were crushed in the ice, and foundered. The crews were rescued.

The ice is the heaviest for many years, and pack ice covers an area of nearly 800 miles wider than last year.

Whalers are having a most difficult time forcing a passage through the ice but whales are plentiful outside the pack ice, and good catches have been made.

DR. SUN YAT SEN'S WILL.

PUBLIC READING ONLY AS ORDERED BY C.E.C.

Nanking.—By a mandate of the State Council the reading of the Will of the late Party Leader Dr. Sun Yat Sen, in public places is henceforth to be restricted in accordance with instructions from the Central Executive Committee.

It is specified that from now on, only at the beginning of formal meetings held at Party Headquarters of the Kuomintang, Government organs and public assemblies called by the Party Headquarters shall the will be recited. On no other occasions, such as at amusement places or on the occasion of wedding or funeral services, should the last testament of the late party leader be used.—Kuo Min.

U.S.A. POLITICS.

A RELIGIOUS ISSUE RAISED.

New York, Dec. 18.—Advance proofs of the *Foreign Affairs Quarterly*, released to the Press, state that the Democratic state executive committee at a meeting at Montgomery barred Senator J. Thomas Heflin from candidacy on the Democratic ticket because he failed to support ex-Governor Alfred L. Smith for President in the national campaign.

Senator Heflin, who is strongly anti-Catholic and who opposed Governor Smith on the ground of his Catholicism, has already announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination.

CHRISTMAS IN THE COMMONS.

SPIRIT OF GOODWILL PREDOMINATES.

SAD HEARTS REJOICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 21. It is not with a very Christmassy feeling with which the members of the House of Commons will adjourn for the recess.

They meet to-day (which is the first Christmas Eve parliamentary sitting for forty years) in an atmosphere of active hostility and not goodwill. They are indignant that they have not been given an opportunity before the Recess for a general debate on momentous questions like finance, Egypt and the Singapore Base.

The Opposition had declared their willingness to sit on Christmas Eve to obtain their rights and the Government took them at their word, and now the Opposition, really not wishing to sit in Christmas Week, have hit back by putting down questions for nearly every Minister.

Long-Awaited Debate.

The plume of the proceedings is expected to be the debate between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, and Mr. Winston Churchill, as the latter will reply to Mr. Snowden's recent slashing attack on his finance when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The statement by Mr. William Graham last evening on the Government's intentions as regards the Coal Mining Bill are going a long way to meet the Liberal demands in that connection, especially his declaration that the Government will see that the public are protected against a rise in the price of coal.

This, however, has not entirely healed the Liberal-Labour breach, as expected, but on the contrary authoritative Liberals have condemned the statement as vague, which shows that the Liberals do not intend to abandon their stiff attitude against the Bill. Hence, when Parliament reassembles a keen political battle may be expected.

The Government resents the Conservative obstruction and is annoyed with the Liberals, while the latter are angry that their efforts to co-operate behind the scenes has been rejected.

Questions for All.

Over 100 questions were on the order paper of the Commons to-day, and not a single Minister was omitted by the enquirers. Hence, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and two of his colleagues were temporarily crowded out of the Front Bench.

The questions ranged from the habits of the grey seal to the brand of eggs served to Members.

The replies were generally unimportant and evoked a stream of bantering supplementary questions from Members of the House, who were in holiday mood.

A debate on the Singapore Base followed.

A Good Match.

Few bones were broken in the titling match between Mr. Winston Churchill, an ex-Chancellor, and the present Chancellor, Mr. Philip Snowden, with which the Commons were entertained just before the recess.

Mr. Churchill had first "dig" and remarked that the City of London had given Mr. Snowden the Freedom of the City but it would probably have nothing left to give him after the Budget. The more Mr. Snowden was treated with honour and indulgence the more capricious and dictatorial he became. England was celebrating its first Christmas under a Socialist Government and there were rising prices, declining wages, increasing unemployment and financial uneasiness.

Fun For All.

Mr. Snowden congratulated Mr. Churchill on his appropriate speech—at this time of pantomime—and retorted that if Mr. Churchill had adopted his (Mr. Snowden's) methods at the Hague in the negotiations with France and Italy he might have made more favourable settlements of the war debts. As regards domestic finance, if Mr. Churchill's budgets had been Company balance sheets the ex-Chancellor would have found himself in the dock.

Mr. Snowden closed the match by wishing his antagonist a merry Christmas and prosperous New Year.

The House eventually adjourned, and will re-assemble on January 21.

BORAH ATTACKS "DRYS."

PROHIBITION OFFICIALS QUIZZED.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 25. Senator Borah, who is a prominent "dry," to-day bitterly attacked the administration of the Prohibition Department. He declared that the Government should appoint honest officials if it really desires to enforce the law. The present personnel would never do so.

WHITE HOUSE ON FIRE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES BURNT OUT.

MR. HOOVER'S PRIVATE PAPERS SAVED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25. Exciting scenes occurred at the White House to-day when a serious fire broke out in the Presidential Executive Offices attached to the residence of the President and blazed for two hours before the strenuous efforts of the full resources of the Washington Fire Brigade put an end to the danger.

The Executive Offices were completely destroyed and the damage is estimated at \$480,000.

President Hoover's private papers were rescued from the flames, but many important records were destroyed. The White House proper, to which the Chief Executive's offices are attached by a passage way, were not damaged in any way, the Brigade isolating the fire without great difficulty.

The Offices burned furiously for two hours before the flames were overcome.

At the moment, no statement has been made regarding the possible origin of the blaze.

PIRANDELLO'S NEW PLAYS.

A PROBLEM OF PATERNITY.

Pirandello's new play, "O di Uno o di Nessuno" (To One or to No One), was given for the first time at Turin recently and won an immediate success. The plot deals with one of those startling problems, half-psychological, half-psychological, in which Pirandello delights because, according to him, they represent life as it really is.

In this case we have two friends, Carlo Sanna and Tito Morina, who set up house with one woman—quiet, good-tempered, economical, and apparently equally devoted to both. Suddenly she discovers that she is about to become a mother, and the situation changes. Whose is the child? According to law, a child must belong either "to one or to no one," and Carlo and Tito decide, after much discussion, that it shall be handed over to an institution as the child of no one. The baby is born and the mother dies. The two men then fight for the possession of the child with a grim determination which threatens to destroy their friendship. Finally the question is settled by the offer of a neighbour, who has just lost her own baby, to adopt that of Melina.

Another problem play by Pirandello, "Come tu mi vuoi," will shortly be produced in Turin by the Company of Marta Abba, the clever young actress who, after being leading woman in Pirandello's own company for several years, has now entered into management on her own. The idea of "Come tu mi vuoi" ("As you wish me") is taken from the famous Brunetti-Cannella cause of undecided identity which has been puzzling the legal world in Italy for the last three years and still continues to do so.

"Lazarus," which has already been performed in England, is about to be produced in the United States under the management of Charles Hopkins. Pirandello is now at work on "Gli Dei della Montagna," his thirty-seventh play, and he says, probably his last. He is also engaged in revising a new and complete edition of his works, and when that is done he intends to retire to some remote country-place in Italy to write his novel, "Adam and Eve," which, being "of vast proportions," will take him at least five years to finish.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

CONSERVATIVE PLEA FOR SINGAPORE BASE.

LABOUR'S CAUTIOUS REPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 24. Firstly, the Conservative contention that Japan is situated as far from Singapore as America is from England, and therefore the Base cannot be a menace to Japan; secondly the Liberal argument that the Base could only be a protection against the Japanese, yet, in the event of an Anglo-Japanese war, no base could enable our commerce to pass from the East to the West, and therefore the Government would be wise to drop the project altogether.

These were the principal arguments during a debate on the Singapore Base in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. L. M. S. Amery, Dominions Secretary in Mr. Baldwin's administration, argued that whatever degree of disarmament was achieved at the forthcoming Conference, the Navy would still require bases in order to be mobile and as long as the Empire remained geographically as at present.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying, dwelt on the Dominions aspect of the Base. He said nothing would be allowed to arise at the Naval Conference which would deny the rights of constituent parts of the British Commonwealth to look after their own interests.

Mr. Alexander further pointed out that all Dominions concerned would be directly represented at the Conference. He regretted that on the eve of Christmas, when all should be praying for peace and goodwill, they had so many unnecessary references to warlike subjects.

"Gib" and Malta Garrison.

LONDON, Dec. 24. Recent reports of important reductions in the British overseas garrisons were the subject of a question in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. T. Shaw, Secretary for War, in replying said that no reductions in the military garrisons at Malta or Gibraltar were contemplated.

WOMEN TRY TO MOB BOY STAR.

VIOLINIST IN ALBERT HALL SCENE.

The magnetism of a violin in the hands of twelve-year-old Yehudi Menuhin was so great at the Albert Hall last month that, at the end, some hundreds of the vast audience were drawn towards the little player!

It was a psychological moment of some intensity, a mixture of hero-worship and a mob-desire to examine at closer quarters the musical phenomenon of the century.

Only the very young or the very old seem to inspire such feeling, for many have seen Pachmann the centre of the same jostling and shouting crowd; but Yehudi's reception was much wilder.

It was the kind of scene which novelists describe and musicians dream about; a "storming" which only the sudden appearance of two firemen saved from becoming an attack for already excited women were scrambling down the orchestra tiers and climbing on the platform.

Orles of "Bravo."

Yehudi—who had played for two and a quarter hours with the most absurd perfection—just lifted his bow to play an encore and the hall was instantly hushed.

At the end of the cries of "Bravo" began all over again.

The boy had inspired this enthusiasm neither by emotional trickery nor by the profundity of his readings. It was the obvious and complete purity of his musical expression that took one's breath away.

Kreiser's recent programmes, with their rather trifling items, pale before the task that Yehudi had set himself.

The Cesar Franck sonata is a performance in itself; but he followed it with Bach's almost impossibly difficult Chaconne, Bruch's lengthy "Scottish Fantasy," and five other pieces, including Wieniawski's tricky "Tarantelle."

There is nothing that he cannot do with a sort of austere perfection; although, also, not without rather a lot of tuning, which he should try to do before coming on the platform.

XMAS DAY IN RUSSIA.

DISCORDANT NOTE STRUCK.

POSSIBLY EASIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 25. A discordant note in the Christmas festivities has been struck by a report from the Tass official agency from Moscow claiming that in pursuance of the Soviet anti-religious campaign, Christmas Day in Moscow was spent for the first time in history in Russia as an ordinary work-day.

Four-fifths of the workers are working in accordance with the five-day production week, and one-fifth are resting as usual.

"By the initiative of the workers and the masses Xmas Day was proclaimed a second Industrialisation Day. Workers in the majority of the big factories contributed one day's wages to the Industrialisation Fund."

Broadcast Christmas greetings were exchanged between Britain and the United States this afternoon. A programme of dance music and songs was relayed by the B.B.C. from Schenectady, near New York, while in the evening the National Broadcasting Company of America relayed a programme from S.O.

Both relays were most successful. The American programme was also relayed to Holland, and announced with Christmas wishes in both English and Dutch.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

[United Press.]

Moscow, Dec. 25. The Christmas holidays having been abolished in the reorganization of the Soviet calendar a few months ago, work, trade, and amusement will be carried on to-day as usual.

The principal sign of the Christmas spirit here is a more than usually vigorous anti-religious campaign which began last night and will continue throughout the holiday week. Many of the churches here were crowded with worshippers last night, despite the strenuous effort to obliterate this occasion.

In past years December 25 and 26 were recognized by the Soviet Government as legal holidays. With the introduction of the five-day week and the unbroken work-week, however, all religious holidays were cancelled.

The vast majority of Greek Orthodox believers are not especially affected by the change. To them December 25 has always been a work-day, because the church officially is still run on the Julian calendar, under which Christmas comes 13 days later—on January 7 under the Gregorian time reckoning. The real Christmas celebration, especially among the millions in the villages, will take place on that date.

As part of the campaign to erase Christmas, the winter holidays for schools and universities have been postponed by the Commissariat of Education to the week of January 21.

£4,000,000 ART SENSATION.

TURNER PICTURES SAID TO BE FADING AWAY.

The wonderful, delicate water-colours painted by J. M. W. Turner, and now worth probably £4,000,000, are declared to be fading. In a few years—it may be ten or it may be fifty—they will, according to experts, have entirely disappeared, unless a method of preservation is discovered.

The Tate Gallery, which has 20,000 Turner paintings, water-colours, and drawings, denies that the water-colours are fading. But most of them are stored in darkness in the cellars, and of the outstanding remainder that are on exhibition many are kept in glass cases provided with dark blinds, which the visitor raises to inspect the pictures. When the visitor passes on the blind automatically springs back over the treasure it guards.

It was suggested that the gallery is blinded by its wealth of Turners into not realising that one day it may have none.

"Bound to Fade."

"The Turner water-colours are gradually disappearing, and unless something is done quickly future generations will never see one," said a member of a West End firm of art dealers.

Sir John Lavery said: "The Turner water-colours are bound to fade. I have always regarded water-colour as an irritating medium because you cannot guarantee it will last. Light is fatal to it."

An official of the Tate Gallery ridiculed the idea that the Turners would eventually fade out of existence.

"We keep out the light by a sort of glass," he said, "and more glass," he said.

TROUBLOUS TIMES IN INDIA.

FATEFUL CONGRESS DECISIONS.

"SWARAJ" DEFINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LAHORE, Dec. 26. Fateful decisions for the future of India and its position in the British Commonwealth, are expected at the annual Indian National Congress opening on Sunday.

The Committee work has already begun, nearly 3,000 delegates having gathered from all over India. The main discussions will revolve upon resolutions drafted by Gandhi and Motilal Nehru. These condemn the bombing of the Viceroy's train on Xmas Eve. Also, they withdraw Congress from commitment to the Nehru Report of last year (which embodied a draft constitution for India on Dominion status lines, and evoked great hostility, particularly among the Indian Muslims).

The resolutions go on to define Swaraj as the complete independence of India, and to request all Congressmen to withdraw from, and boycott, the Legislature. It is also asked that the All-India Congress Committee be authorised to launch a campaign for non-payment of taxes, and to empower civil disobedience, where and when such action is deemed necessary.

"This programme means that a reversion to an earlier one is likely to be adopted, despite the opposition of members of the Legislature, and the fact might lead to further secessions from Congress of those who favour participation in the Legislative Council debates for the purposes of offering obstruction."

The position of Mr. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, would be most critical, as he would have to resign that post.

Gandhi on the other hand, is averse to adopting any militant programme, which the younger section of Congress are urging, though he yields to their demands by asking Congress to define Swaraj as "complete independence."

POLICE TIPPING NOT ALWAYS A CRIME.

JUDGE ON THE LAD OF BRIBERY.

John Arthur Watkins, aged sixty-one, a bookmaker's clerk was last month sentenced at Liverpool Assizes to six months in the second division for attempting to bribe Police Constable Gardner.

It was stated that Watkins went to the constable's house by back door, made a suggestion to him, and later sent him two envelopes, each containing a ten shilling note, as an inducement not to watch premises where it was thought illegal betting was carried on or to report on them.

Gardner reported the matter to his superiors, and Watkins was arrested at Harringay Park greyhound racing track.

Mr. Justice Humphreys said it was essential that members of the police force should not be subject to bribery. The statute under which proceedings were taken did not extend to those little tips which were sometimes given to policemen.

"I mention that," he added, "because some people seem to think it is an extravagant and ridiculous offence to give a small tip to a policeman or any other agent who has done some courteous act. If you do that you are, probably offending against the police regulations, but you are not guilty of a criminal offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act."

Telegrams in Brief.

The state of the Egyptian political parties is—The Wafdists 186, the others 23. A second ballot will have to be held in eighteen constituencies.

General Smuts has sailed from England for New York. He is to speak at Ottawa, New York, Boston, Yale University, and possibly at Cincinnati, Chicago and Philadelphia. He will spend three days at Washington, returning to England in January, en route to the Cape.

GLUCOSE CURE FOR ASTHMA.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS IN HOSPITAL.

A great advance in the treatment of asthma has been achieved with the use of glucose—a form of sugar—by the special clinic at Guy's Hospital, London, which is working under the auspices of the Asthma Research Council and the Medical Research Council.

This treatment derives from the successful administration of glucose to nervous children who suffer from cyclical (or recurrent) bilious attacks.

It was found that many asthmatic children had these attacks, and the experiment was made of treating asthmatic children generally with glucose.

The result was eminently gratifying in the cases where asthma is allied with eczema and bilious sickness, and with the knowledge that has been gained there is definite hope of discovering a cure for this most baffling of human diseases.

The main function of the glucose, which is taken through the mouth—for example, in orange juice or milk—is to remedy the deficiency of sugar in the nervous child's body.

Path of Progress.

It has been established that asthmatics have a fundamental chemical abnormality, and the path of progress towards a cure lies in the direction of an ability to bring back the chemistry of the body to a normal condition.

Extraordinary improvement—indeed, temporary immunity—results in 99 per cent. of cases from taking the asthmatic sufferer to Switzerland, where, at altitudes between 2,500 feet and 5,000 feet, the disease is arrested. One case is quoted of an asthmatic, samples of whose blood showed an abnormality in England. The same person's blood in Switzerland was quite normal. He came back to England, and the abnormality returned, and with it his asthma.

Research work in this clinic is thus directed to the discovery of something that will have the same effect on an asthmatic as a journey to the right altitude in Switzerland, and it is not too much to say that those engaged on this great task—for there are 250,000 sufferers from asthma in Great Britain—are confident of ultimate victory.

A new Paris fashion for women has been launched. It is that of painting the finger-nails in silver. A young actress who has the part of Leda in Jean Giraudoux's brilliant new play "Amphytrion" appeared on the first night with silver finger-nails, and the vogue seems to have caught.

A private company has completed plans for improving the facilities at Reading aerodrome and converting it into one of the best in England. Extra hangars are being installed, together with a first-class hotel and club accommodation. Fares for flying taxis will be as cheap as one shilling a mile. Two hundred places will eventually be available, and passenger services will go to all parts, thus making Reading an air port. The Prince of Wales has been invited to open the aerodrome when the extensions are complete.



CARR'S STANDARD ASSORTED BISCUITS

Not too plain, not too sweet, are the world famous kinds of biscuits which compose Carr's Standard Assorted Biscuits. They include: *Marie, Petit Beurre, Marie* which are the good old standard kinds of which one never grows tired. Ask for Carr's Biscuits and see that you get CARR'S BISCUITS made by the oldest House in the trade.

Made by **CARR'S** of Carlisle ENGLAND

Sports News

H.K.C.C. v. THE ARMY.

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

HOME SIDE WIN EASILY.

Boxing Day was very nearly perfect for cricket, not by any means too hot, but bright, with a light breeze blowing. Pearce managed to defeat Crane in the toss and naturally elected to bat. It was very pleasant to find Pearce Quick passing through the Colony, and as the Army managed to raise an extra man, he turned out for the Club and twelve a side were played.

Moore and Armstrong opened to Col. Wyatt from the Law Courts end and the former was lucky to steer his fourth ball past first slip for a couple. He then took a beautiful four for a glance to long leg and had a couple off the next past mid on. Corporal Fry bowled at the other end. Things were pretty quiet, neither batsman getting the ball away very much, and such scoring as there was came from sharp singles. After twenty minutes play, Armstrong tried to make a big off-drive off Wyatt and was beaten by the off break and bowled. Mitchell followed, and square cut his last ball for a couple.

Bowling Changes.

Reynolds relieved Fry and Moore glanced him beautifully for four to fine leg. It must be remembered that all twelve men were in the field and the extra man must inevitably slow the scoring down a lot. Moore, however, carried forward short leg for a four and Mitchell square cut Reynolds for a similar amount. At 40, Leach relieved Wyatt and opened with a maiden. Mitchell had a four to leg off his second over and Moore two in succession in this third, but from the way the batsman shaped it looked as if the last two were taken of the sticks.

Christian then relieved Reynolds at the Naval Yard end and Moore had a four and a single off him. At 67 Wyatt resumed for Leach. Moore, however, continued serenely on his way, and hitting very hard completed his fifty well under the hour. After an hour's play 90 was on the board, an excellent rate of scoring considering the extra man in the field.

The Century Hoisted.

The hundred went up from a five boundary—one of Fry's keeping very low and apparently turning in. Moore had another beautiful leg glance to send up his seventy. It was, in my opinion, a pity Christian was not given another over, with his mid-on almost quite straight. Moore had been lifting them a little there. Waring went on for Wyatt and should have had both batsmen in his first over. Mitchell hitting a long hop hard to backward leg, and getting two for the drop, and Moore being dropped off a low one at first slip.

A Disastrous—or lucky—Over.

The next over Mitchell turned Fry hard to leg. Moore started but the ball was felled and returned. Moore was in the middle of the pitch and stood there watching apparently to see if Mitchell was going to be run out. Crane failed to get Mitchell, but threw the ball to the other end where Moore was out himself. The next ball hit Crane on the toe, after going outside the batsman's off stump, and rolled on to the sticks to stump Mitchell. (119-3-32.) Both batsmen had played nice knocks. Owen Hughes got a couple of fours to leg at the end of a disastrous over.

Scoring was not particularly fast now though each batsman had a very hard-hitting over. Owen Hughes to square leg and Pearce through the covers. At 140 Wyatt and Reynolds went on again, but the former was obviously tired and Fry relieved him after two overs. Pearce played some beautiful square cuts off him, but Owen Hughes did not seem very much at home, save when he got something short on or near the leg stump. Runs came steadily, but in the last over before tiffin Pearce missed a short one of Fry's which he tried to hook and was l.b.w. The Club had done very well under the circumstances to get 171 for 4 wickets in six minutes under two hours. Owen Hughes was not out 22.

Disasters After Tiffin.

With only eight runs scored after tiffin Owen Hughes backed right up for a ball that was partially misfield in the slips, and appeared to call for a run. Parker could not start and a keen throw to the other end saw Fry put the wicket down smartly. Next over Reynolds got a breakback past Quick and bowled him for a duck. (170-0-0.)

When Hinton joined Parker, it was clear they were out to force the pace, and some very keen singles were run, as well as a four or so to Parker. But at 161 the latter batsman swung at Fry and was bowled, apparently off his pad. From this first ball of Reynolds' next over Armstrong came in, and after a big hit and Crane took the catch. Thus after tiffin the Club

had lost four wickets for twenty runs in about the same number of minutes. It was, of course, the right game to play to force a win. But a lot of it was due to bad batting, and a run later Divett hit right over a Yorker from Fry and was bowled. One run later Reid did almost exactly the same thing. (193-10-1.)

The Last Wicket Improves Things!

Beck looked as if he might have been a little higher in the order. He and Bowker managed to send the 200 up, thanks in some measure to an overthrow which gave Beck a five. Christian was then put on with the new ball, and six runs came from his first over. Bowker got a four to fine leg next over from Fry, but was well caught off a skier by Reynolds at mid-off. The innings closed at 2:37 for 214, the last wicket having put on 21 runs.

The Army Bat.

Crane opened with Waring, who (as my readers may remember) came up for an anti-piracy guard. Bowker bowled from the Yard end and Beck at the other. Both seemed to be bowling pretty fast at the start. Crane got Beck prettily away square and past the slips, but with the first ball of his third over, Bowker bowled Waring with one that kept very low. (11-1-1.) Reynolds then came in. Next over Beck put down a beauty to which Crane played forward and (it appeared through the glasses) too far out. It took the top of his middle stick. (13-2-10.)

For a short time it appeared that Musson and Reynolds were going to make a stand but the first ball of Bowker's fifth over got Musson, who touched it straight to Owen Hughes at second slip. (23-3-6.) Worse was to come, for after 4 byes and a shaky two to Maxwell the last ball of the over knocked the new-comer's leg stick out of the ground. (28-4-2.) Another wicket should have been taken at 30 as Reynolds should have been taken at second slip off Beck, who was bowling very fast with what amounted to very fast and a deep square to mid on. It looked as if it might be an expensive mistake but ten runs later the same bowler made one kick straight up and before Reynolds could avoid it he had given a simple chance to second slip. (40-5-12.)

Wickets Fall Steadily.

In spite of the phalanx in the slips, Wyatt, who had been defending stubbornly, managed to push an uppish shot between second and third slip. Next over Alan Reid relieved Bowker who had three for thirteen at this time. His first over was a maiden and then Parker was on for Beck, and bowled one also. Reid then bowled Leach's leg stick with one which beat him all the way. (47-6-0.) Eleven runs later Wyatt called Everest for a short one and Reid snapped the ball to Pearce who had the balls in a flash. I confess I thought Everest had plenty of time, and I fancy if he had grounded his bat he would not have been out.

Neither Reid nor Parker were bowling well, and with seventy on the board Pearce tried Quick, who went about as near as anything to outing Wyatt with his third ball, which spun off at double its pace through the air. A maiden resulted, as happened at the other end where Bowker replaced Reid. He failed to get his length at first but off the last ball of his second over, of which seven runs had been scored, Pearce caught Wyatt smartly at the wicket. (83-8-36.) The Colonel had played a very fine defensive innings and his side would have made a very poor show but for him.

Bowker had had luck in having Davis put down at third slip off the first ball of his next over. A three and a single were then scored from it, but the bowler got his own back next over by dropping a fast full toss bang on the sticks. Nine for 88. Six runs later he yoked Christian. When, however, he tried to repeat him full-pitch trick, Fry clumped him severely to the leg boundary, and sent the hundred up two balls later with a pulled on drive. Beck relieved Quick but, after a single to Wolfe Barry, Fry hit him to mid wicket for four and a single. But off the fifth ball Pearce caught Wolfe Barry at the wicket, and the Army were out 108. The Club won by 108 runs.

After the Event.

On looking back at the game, the thing that strikes me most is the excellent batting of Moore, who played far better than I have ever seen him do. Not only did he time his drives well, but his leg-glancing was beautiful. Wyatt was bowled a good deal too much I thought, but, of course, it was unfortunate that a damaged knee prevented Musson from bowling. The Army bowling was pretty good and the Club batsmen can congratulate themselves on the runs they made. Mitchell and Pearce both batted very well, and though Owen Hughes never seemed at home, he played some beautiful strokes. The policy of getting runs or getting out was fully justified as there was only one wicket to be drawn at 5.15 unless there was anything in it.

The fielding on both sides was good, but the Club still put down too large a percentage of their slip catches. Both Crane and Pearce were very sound behind the sticks and Pearce took two nice catches.

Full score and analysis—

First Innings of Hong Kong C.C.

O. J. Moore, run out	73
H. J. Armstrong, b Wyatt	5
E. J. R. Mitchell, b Crane	32
T. E. Pearce, l.b.w., b Fry	27
H. Owen Hughes, not out	24
H. V. Parker, b Fry	14
Rev. E. K. Quick, b Reynolds	0
J. R. Hinton, c Crane, b Reynolds	3
G. E. R. Divett, b Fry	1
A. Reid, b Fry	1
A. C. I. Bowker, c Reynolds, b Fry	10
Beck, not out	11
Extras: Byes 10, leg byes 3	13
Total	214

Fall of wickets:—

1/119; 4/171; 5/170; 6/179; 7/100; 8/101; 9/102; 10/193; 11/214.
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Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lt.-Col. F. L. Wyatt	14	2	51	1
Corpl. Fry	19	6	48	8
Corpl. J. R.	2	43	2	
Reynolds	4	1	16	0
B.S.M. Leach	0	0	59	0
Lieut. Christian	0	0	59	0
Lt. M. Waring	4	0	19	0

First Innings of Army.

Major R. H. Crane, b Beck	10
Musson, b Bowker	1
Capt. J. R. Reynolds, c Owen Hughes, b Bowker	12
Lieut. A. H. Musson, c Owen Hughes, b Bowker	0
Lieut. W. A. H. Maxwell, b Bowker	2
Lieut.-Col. F. J. Wyatt, c Pearce, b Bowker	36
B.S.M. Leach, b Reid	0
Lt. Corpl. Everest, run out	2
Corpl. Davis, b Bowker	11
Lieut. J. G. Wolfe Barry, c Pearce, b Beck	7
Lieut. C. G. Christian, b Bowker	1
Pte. Fry, not out	13
Extras: Byes 5, leg byes 2	7
Total	108

Fall of wickets:—

1/11; 2/13; 3/22; 4/28; 5/40; 6/47; 7/53; 8/83; 9/88; 10/94; 11/108.
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Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. C. I. Bowker	13	4	32	6
A. C. Beck	9	0	34	3
A. Reid	6	2	17	1
H. V. Parker	5	1	0	0
E. K. Quick	3	2	12	0

INDIANS v. R.E. AND S.

The following will represent the I.R.C. 2nd XI. in their league fixture with the R.E. and S. on Saturday, December 28, at Sookpoo. The match commences at 2 p.m. sharp.

H.K.C.C. SIDES FOR SATURDAY.

1st XI. v. Craigengower C.C.—League Match (away).—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), S. F. Sillitoe, H. V. Parker, E. J. R. Mitchell, A. C. Beck, O. Moore, H. Owen Hughes, A. C. I. Bowker, J. R. Hinton, A. Reid, E. R. Duckitt.

2nd XI. v. Craigengower C.C.—Friendly Match (Home).—W. J. MacKenzie, J. H. Richardson, H. J. Collins, J. H. Remington, G. Armstrong, H. R. Skinner, R. K. Hepburn, W. Hanis Walker, R. D. Beaumont.

UNUSUAL CLAIM.

MOTOR-CYCLIST GIVEN DAMAGES AGAINST PEDESTRIAN.

A motor-cyclist who sued a pedestrian at Sheffield County Court last month claimed damages on the allegation that the man knocked him from his machine. The Judge said it was an unusual claim, but pedestrians had to look out as well as motor-cyclists. He thought the plaintiff had a right to say that no man who had eyes in his head should walk into him. He gave judgment for £20 and he dismissed a counter-claim for £12 12s. for pain and suffering and two guineas for medical attention. The plaintiff's solicitor said that his client was driving slowly along Manchester Road on the proper side of the road when he was properly using the road.

CRICKET NOTES.

A QUIET WEEK-END.

In spite of statements to the contrary only one First Division League match was played on Saturday last. The Navy seemed to have some difficulty in getting runs quickly and took a sporting chance in their declaration. Wright Stephenson and Bumpfry are undoubtedly the mainstay of their batting. The Indians put in their batters in an attempt to get the runs and wickets fell rapidly, until six were down cheaply, when the other batsmen played out time. I was told by the Navy skipper that the Indians played up to 5.45 without an appeal against the light—very sporting, but in my opinion quite unnecessary, and indeed dangerous. At Happy Valley it was quite impossible to see anything after a quarter past five.

Laslett and Bumpfry shared the bowling honours, and I am inclined to think that the latter may get a lot of wickets this season. I have not yet seen him bowl against a good hitting bat, and it will be interesting to see how he fares against the Hong Kong C.C. batsmen on New Year's day.

Friendly Games.

The Club game was a bright one, I understand, but they had rather a job to raise a side at the last moment. The Over Thirty batsmen did all right but the younger men scored faster off their rather weak bowling and won. I was interested to see that Pearce has resumed bowling. Of course, everyone knows that he started his Interport career as a bowler, but it is not generally known to the newer cricketers that he was still a very useful slow bowler little more than ten years ago. He had a great command of length, and it was amusing to see him trap the useful but inexperienced batsmen into disposing of themselves.

These lines are written before the Boxing Day game with the Army, but I trust to be able to give a fuller account of that game in the same issue of the *Daily Press* as that in which these notes appear.

The Civil Service Fall to Lose.

The poor old Civil Service C.C. very nearly lost again. I learn with great gratification that Hamilton and Reed "defended stubbornly" to save the game. So they did, for no less than six balls! As a matter of fact the Army could do no better than 121 for 6, and had Maxwell been given l.b.w. to his second ball (he himself is sure) they would probably have mustered far less than a hundred. As usual De Rome and Richardson made a fairly good start and had thirty up for no wicket. Then five or six wickets fell before forty went up! Ling fortunately had one of his periodic attacks of mania and hit like a hero, clumping the Army in the attack all over the place in the gathering darkness. The game, however, was a very pleasant one, and sensibly ended at 8.30 p.m. and was over all over the University on their own ground, and I do not see the latter side in the first three or four places of the League this year.

Difficulty in Raising Sides.

I had a long talk with the Army Secretary last Saturday and heartily sympathize with his troubles. When I came out in 1911, the Army ran a Rugger XV, and a dashed good one too. I feel sore at the very thought of them! The K.O.Y.L.I. had a very useful eleven at cricket while the Gunners were simply terrors. Now we must have double the Garrison here but it seems awfully hard to raise a full side. Whether or not I don't know. But when one considers the number of officers in the Colony apart from other ranks, a mere civilian finds it rather hard to understand. I did ask a very senior officer what he thought of it, but this is a respectable family paper so I won't put down what he said. Anyway he saw no harm in a poor ink-fingered scribe mentioning the matter. Why, one asks! And echo, in defiance of all acoustic principals, replies, "I'm blowed if I know."

To-morrow's Games and Others.

Craigengower are at home to the Club to-morrow, and I think they are most unlikely to repeat their former success against the Army. Beyond this I do not know of many other games. The Club v. Navy game on New Year's Day should be an interesting one to watch, and so should the one between the rival Services. I will give the date of this later. Apart from what should be a close fight, it will probably decide on the composition of the United Services team to meet the Club at China New Year.

R. ABBIT.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

"SUNDAY HERALD" CUP COMPETITION.

CHINESE AND SCOTLAND IN THE FINAL.

Holiday football was confined to the Charity Cup Competition. On Christmas Day, the Chinese met Portugal on the H.K.F.C. ground and won by three goals to two. On Boxing Day, Scotland met England on the same ground, the Scots winning by two goals to one. Although the Chinese were good value for their win, the Scots won in the last minute of the game, with England having the better of the midfield exchanges. The feature of the latter game was the sound kicking of the Navy backs, McGregor for Scotland and Jones for England. The final of the competition is scheduled to be played on March 22, but if this date is adhered to, several of the Navy players who took part in yesterday's match will be absent from the Colony.

CHINESE v. PORTUGAL.

There was a large attendance when these teams took the field on Christmas Day. Portugal fielded a team captained by Xavier. The teams lined out as under:—Chinese.—Pau Ka Ping, Ng Kum Chuen and Li Ting Sang; Leung Wing Tak, Wong Shui Wa and Lam Yuk Ying; Teo Kwai Shing, Chan Yui Hong, Fung King Cheong, Ip Pak Wah and Chan Kwong Lu. Portugal.—Beltrao Silva, Neto and Sousa; Reza Pereira, A. A. Gemedios and P. Xavier; B. Gosano, Ward, A. V. Gosano, Rocha and Goncalves.

Referee: Mr. F. Smith. The Chinese took charge of the game from the kick off and after ten minutes play were two goals up. After Beltrao had turned out several good shots, he was beaten by Ip Pak Wah who sent in from the centre kick, Teo Kwai Shing was sent away and the winger cutting in gave Beltrao no chance with a fast rising shot.

A brief visit by Portugal ended with A. V. Gosano shooting wide from 25 yards. The Chinese were soon back again and Teo Kwai Shing got in a fine touch line shot. Beltrao got the ball away but Ip Pak Wah headed in, to find Beltrao out of position, and the ball entered the net. Ng Kum Chuen and Li Ting Sang were safe at back and Pau Ka Ping was not troubled.

Half-time: Chinese 2, Portugal 0.

Second Half. The Chinese resumed the pressure when the second half opened but their shooting was erratic. Goncalves was sent in but failed with his shot. Although Portugal had more of the play during the second half they failed to penetrate the defence. The Chinese were not so clever in this half, and they failed to add to their score.

Result: Chinese 3, Portugal 0.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

The play in this game was disappointing. Bewley-Bull was absent from the England team and Gould filled the gap. Three changes were necessary in the Scotland team. Davey, Martin and McGlinchey being replaced by Toal, Torrie, and Craig. The teams took the field as follows:—England.—Jarvis; Wynne and Jones; Hedley, West and Bliss; Van Tromp, Firth, Goldman, Gould and Dickinson. Scotland.—G. Rodger; McGregor and Gardner; Gear, McKelvie and Torrie; Alexander, Gilchrist, Toal, Dr. Valentine and Craig. Referee: Cpl. Evans, R.M. (Continued on next column.)

THE SHANGHAI GREYHOUNDS.

ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL MEETING.

RESULTS OF YEAR'S WORKING.

The third annual general meeting of the Greyhound Racing Association (China), Ltd., was held on December 20 in the offices of the Greyhound Racing Club, 2, Canton Road, when Mr. W. R. B. McBain presided. The chairman was supported by Messrs. R. F. C. Master, S. S. Sellick, N. U. Sparke, G. L. Wilson and C. H. Arnold, directors, and the necessary number of shares was represented.

The chairman said *inter alia*:—The balance at credit of profit and loss account amounts to \$400,031.11. Here I would point out that the net profit for the year is \$267,058.34 which, together with the amount of \$24,734.97 brought forward, makes a total of \$292,693.31.

There was a great falling off in the attendance from the preceding day. Goldman set the ball in motion and England were set to face the sun. Early success to Scotland came from Dr. Valentine who beat Jarvis with a well placed shot. For over eighty minutes the teams struggled for a further score and then England drew level through Van Tromp. With the backs playing well forward while England was pressing for the winning goal, Alexander snapped up a pass on the half-way line and beat Ing Jones, tempted Jarvis out of goal and then sent the ball into the net to give Scotland the game.

It was a red-letter day for Alexander for he took a good hand in the opening goal. Picking up a pass by Toal he raced down the wing and sent over a dropping shot which Jarvis pushed out to the left, and Craig, slipping the ball to Valentine, the latter made no mistake and beat Jarvis with a fast cross shot. His winning goal was generally acknowledged to be a work of art. Result: Scotland 2, England 1.

To this is added the sum of \$107,330.30 which was reserved for estimated expenditure in 1929 accounts and not required, making the total \$400,031.11.

Your directors considered it advisable to increase the reserve fund, and, therefore, recommend that in the appropriation of profits a sum of \$150,000 be added to the general reserve, making a total now in this fund of \$250,000. A sum of \$23,434.12 has also been written off for loss on dogs.

In recommending a dividend of \$3.10 per ordinary, and \$18.40 per founders' shares, your directors are of the opinion that the financial position of the company now warrants a liberal distribution to our shareholders, as we have ample cash reserves to meet all eventualities.

Dogs Bred Locally.

Your directors have gone carefully into the question of breeding dogs in Shanghai. There is an idea that dogs reared locally will not have the necessary stamina for racing, which idea is quite erroneous, as eight of our Shanghai reared dogs proved quite satisfactory. Four litters have been whelped and more are expected soon.

I wish to express our thanks and appreciation to Major D. Campbell, Mr. N. A. Both, the racing manager, who has proved to be a handi-capper of the first order, all trainers and other members of our staff. It has only been with their loyal co-operation that the year has turned out to be so satisfactory. Your directors are, therefore, of the opinion that the permanent staff of any nationality, should be granted a bonus of 15 per cent. on their salaries.

BURGLAR CAUGHT BY VANITY.

JAPANESE ORACKSMAN'S BROWN SHOES.

Tokyo.—Kiyoshi Nakajima, 23, is in gaol serving a term for burglary because he would not sacrifice his brilliant tan shoes. Nakajima, notorious as Tokyo's "brown shoe" robber, committed 50 burglaries, 18 at the point of a revolver, within a month and finally was captured after police had rounded up every suspect in the capital wearing tan shoes. The fact that most Japanese wear a light cloth shoe called a "tabi" and wooden clogs made the task of the police easier than it may sound.

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1 Qt. Moot & Chandon Dry Imperial Champagne	1 Qt. Superb Tawny Port.
1 Pt. Blackberry Brandy.	2 Qts. St. Julien Claret.
1 Pt. D.O.M.	1 Qt. Old Brown Sherry, Black Seal.
1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy.	1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin.
2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky.	1 Qt. Burgoyne's, Burgoyne's.
	1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters.

No. 2 HAMPER—\$38.

1 Qt. Guilleart Champagne.	2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port.
1 Pt. D.O.M.	2 Qts. St. Julien Claret.
1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgandy.	1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin.
1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy.	1 Qt. Vino de Porto Sherry.
2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky.	1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters.

No. 3 HAMPER—\$33.

1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgandy.	1 Qt. Engrand's XXX Brandy.
1 Pt. Peppermint G.F.	1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry.
1 Pt. D.O.M.	1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin.
2 Qts. Superior Rich Old Port.	2 Qts. Medoc Claret.
2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky.	1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters.

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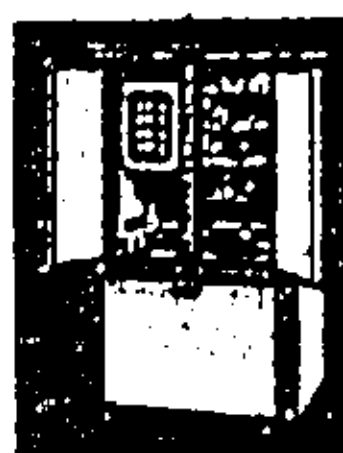
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HOME FOOTBALL RESULTS.

PLYMOUTH ARGYLE MEET FIRST DEFEAT.

BLACKPOOL DRAW AT HOME WITH CHELSEA.

HOLIDAY MATCHES.

A busy round of football matches took place at Home on Christmas Day, all English League teams with the exception of Wolves and Charlton being engaged. Plymouth Argyle's first defeat of the season, Blackpool's draw for the second time, and Port Vale's defeat at home by Stockport were some of the outstanding features of the day's play. Leading positions all round have not been affected, and there have been only minor changes in other positions.

Results as cabled by Reuter and revised League tables follow:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.	
Aston Villa	0
Blackburn	3
Bolton	1
Everton	1
Grimsby	1
Leeds	2
Manchester U.	0
Newcastle	3
Portsmouth	0
Sheffield U.	4
West Ham	2
Wolves	0
Charlton	0
Cardiff	0
Preston N.E.	2
Stoke	3
West Brom.	1
Barnsley	0
Bradford	0
Notts C.	2
Southampton	2

Division II.	
Blackpool	1
Reading	0
Derby	0
Sheff. Wed.	0
Walsall	0
Exeter	0
Crystal P.	0
Watford	0
Clapton O.	0
Newport	0
Torquay	0
Bristol R.	0
Gillingham	0
Merthyr	0
Southend	0
Walsall	0

Division III. (Southern).	
Brentford	5
Clapton O.	0
Covey	1
Fulham	1
Gillingham	1
Luton	1
Merthyr	2
Newport	2
Norwich	3
Southend	0
Walsall	0
Crystal P.	0

Division III. (Northern).	
Barrow	0
Crewe	2
Darlington	2
Halifax	1
Hartlepool	1
Nelson	1
Port Vale	1
Rochdale	2
Rotherham	1
Southport	1
Tranmere	3
New Brighton	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Division I.	
Partick	1
St. Johnstone	0
Dundee	1

LEAGUE TABLES.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.	
P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.	
Manch. C.	30 13 4 3 51 31 30
Wednesday	10 12 3 4 48 23 27
Derby	11 11 3 7 46 38 25
Aston Villa	11 3 7 46 38 25
Leeds U.	11 2 8 41 30 24
Middlesbrough	10 2 9 48 37 22
Leicester	9 4 8 43 44 22
Liverpool	9 4 8 32 41 22
Arsenal	9 3 9 35 29 21
West Ham	8 5 8 44 39 21
Sheff. U.	8 3 9 42 43 21
Bolton	8 5 8 34 35 21
Burnley	8 4 9 43 45 20
Huddersfield	8 4 9 30 35 20
Birmingham	7 5 9 37 34 19
Blackburn	7 5 9 45 49 19
Manch. U.	8 3 10 29 43 19
Everton	8 7 10 39 44 17
Portsmouth	6 5 10 32 37 17
Newcastle	6 1 12 41 53 17
Sunderland	5 4 11 27 42 14
Grimsby	5 4 11 33 51 14

Division II.	
P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.	
Blackpool	20 15 2 3 58 32 32
Oldham	20 13 4 3 49 24 30
Wolves	21 10 5 6 41 33 25
Chelsea	20 10 5 5 37 23 25
Bury	20 11 2 7 43 36 24
Bradford	21 10 4 7 40 39 24
Cardiff	22 10 3 9 32 31 23
Hull	21 9 4 8 31 35 22
St. James	21 9 4 8 45 42 22
Notts C.	21 8 5 8 31 38 21
Charlton	20 7 6 32 33 21
West Brom.	20 8 4 8 49 36 20
Stoke	21 7 8 40 42 20
Tottenham	21 7 8 28 34 20
Reading	21 5 7 24 37 17
Bradford C.	21 6 9 23 38 17
Millwall	21 4 8 24 43 17
Notts B.	21 4 9 20 40 17
Preston	21 3 11 33 44 17
Bristol C.	21 3 11 35 51 17
Barnsley	20 5 4 11 28 37 14

Division III.	
P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.	
Port Vale	20 15 3 2 51 19 33
Stockport	17 12 3 2 47 19 27
Crewe	15 11 2 5 44 26 24
Darlington	20 11 2 7 47 33 24
Accrington	19 9 4 6 41 30 22
Carlisle	19 10 2 7 30 43 22
Nelson	20 9 3 8 31 39 21
Southport	19 7 6 6 42 33 20
Lincoln	19 10 3 6 42 25 20
Wigan	19 8 3 8 37 34 19
Rochdale	17 8 3 6 41 30 18
S. Shields	19 7 5 7 27 32 19
Tranmere	19 7 4 8 36 34 18
York	18 3 11 4 23 23 17
Chesham	18 6 4 8 28 31 17
Hartlepool	17 5 6 6 28 31 16
Halifax	20 4 6 11 26 34 14
Wrexham	20 4 6 10 29 40 14
Doncaster	20 6 3 11 27 38 13
Rotherham	18 4 5 9 23 41 13
N. Brighton	19 5 1 13 20 53 11
Barrow	13 4 2 12 18 44 10

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.	
Aberdeen	21 14 4 3 51 30 32
Rangers	19 14 3 2 48 16 31
Celtic	19 12 3 4 48 23 27
Partick	21 12 3 6 49 32 27
Motherwell	20 12 3 5 44 20 27
Kilmarnock	20 9 6 5 38 30 24
Hearts	20 9 5 6 42 35 23
St. Mirren	20 10 2 8 40 31 23
Ayr	20 9 2 9 40 50 22
Falkirk	20 7 5 8 34 42 19
Dundee	21 7 4 10 25 30 18
Hamilton	20 6 5 9 44 45 17
C. Dunfermline	19 7 3 9 37 31 17
Clyde	20 6 5 9 36 44 17
Airdrie	20 6 2 12 25 34 14
Queen's Pk.	21 6 2 13 31 43 14
Hibernians	20 4 10 23 35 14
Morton	20 5 4 11 37 53 14
Dundee U.	20 5 4 11 31 56 14
St. Johnstone	21 3 5 13 24 48 11

KINGS FOR BRITISH DOMINIONS

MR. TIELMAN ROOS'S VIEW.

The striking suggestion that the Dominions should solve all difficulties arising in connection with their constitutional position by becoming kingdoms with members of the British Royal House as their sovereigns was made recently at Capetown by Mr. Tielman Roos (who was Minister of Justice in the first Hertzog Cabinet) on the occasion of his retirement from political life.

Referring to the constitutional question, Mr. Roos said he fully shared the general opinion that no development was necessary beyond the declaration of the last Imperial Conference on the subject. He still believed, however, that difficulties would arise in connection with the declaration and that these would only be solved by the creation of a kingdom in the Union under a sovereign from the Royal House of England. While he knew that this view was not popular to-day, especially among the Dutch-speaking people, he felt that if there were sovereigns who were members of the British Royal Family in all the Dominions all cause of friction within the Commonwealth of Nations would disappear.

Mr. Roos added that he was confident that General Hertzog would solve the native problem, largely with the assistance of a big section of the South African party.

Mr. Tielman Roos, has accepted the Premier's offer of a seat on the Appellate Court bench.

OBSTRUCTION AND CHARGING.

WHEN BIG MEN UPSET SMALL MEN.

[By ARNOLD JOSEPHS.]

Here is another of the series of articles being contributed by Mr. Arnold Josephs, the famous referee, to the "Daily Express."

When one analyses the qualifications necessary in the successful Soccer player, it is found that, apart from other qualities, speed, height, and weight play an important part. It is rarely possible to get a combination of all these qualities in one individual, but whatever one's weight, with care and a little forethought, it can be used to advantage.

More than once I have officiated at games where the winger, a small, speedy player, has found himself opposed by a burly fullback, and whenever they came into contact the winger had the worst of the charging. In such cases it is quite common to hear appeals for a foul, claims which are not accepted. It is, of course, natural sympathy for the little man that prompts the appeals.

What would Soccer be if charging were cut out entirely? There are times, of course, when charging is penalised, when some part other than the shoulder has been brought into action. When a player wishes to charge an opponent who is not within shoulder reach, the arm, usually the elbow, is brought into action, and it is only by viewing such a charge from the correct angle, and also, at times, from the closest of quarters, that the illegitimate methods can be detected, and often what may appear to the onlooker to be a fair charge is rightly penalised by the referee.

I have known cases of charging where the player has been unable to reach his opponent except by lunging forward and bringing the knee to play, a dangerous practice which might have serious results. A good shoulder-to-shoulder charge is part of the game, and is legitimate, for Law 9 states: "Charging is permissible, but must not be violent or dangerous. Jumping at an opponent, which may easily be confused with charging, is illegal and must on all occasions be promptly penalised."

Punished Heavily.

I recall on one occasion where a player leaped forward with both feet at the same time, but owing to the distance being slightly greater than he anticipated he did not jump on to his opponent's feet. A smart caution was given, but the culprit was punished heavily, because, in jumping, he strained himself, and shortly after left the field of play for that day. If the hand, arm, knee, or elbow is brought into play when charging is made, the offender must be promptly punished.

There are times, however, when charging is not permissible. During one game a ball was swung into the goalmouth from the wing, and the goalkeeper had his eyes and intentions fixed on the ball. The mind of the opposing centre forward was acting otherwise, for while the goalkeeper was jumping up to play the ball he was charged by the centre forward, and both goalkeeper and ball were found in the net.

Cases of this nature are not frequent, but no doubt this might explain why certain "perfect" goals have been disallowed by the referee, who has carefully observed the sequence of events.

Law 8 states, "The goalkeeper shall not be charged in his goal area except when he is holding the ball." This latter portion is most vital, yet it must not be applied on all occasions, for if a goalkeeper leaves his goal area he may be charged as an ordinary player.

Sometimes a back is beaten for possession by an opponent who is making for goal. The back gradually gains till he is in such a position as to be able to tackle the opponent from behind. It may even so happen that opponent may fall over the ball when the tackle is made, with a consequent appeal for a foul. Tackling of this nature is quite legitimate so long as the player is not tripped or not "charged" from behind.

If, however, a player attempts to keep his opponent off the ball—though he himself is not playing it—he is intentionally obstructing an opponent. He may be charged from behind, but in no circumstances whatever should the charge be such as is likely to cause injury, for Law 9 states, "A player shall not be charged from behind unless he is intentionally obstructing an opponent."

Money and Markets

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

It has been announced by the Canton Customs House that the 1st to the 3rd of January next will be kept as New Year holidays.

Woolen underclothing, stockings, etc., have been selling well during the past few days on account of the cold spell. Little business was done during the past few months.

The cotton yarn market is still not dull but it is better than a few weeks ago. Demand is limited though prices are low. According to a Shanghai telegram, the prices there have risen by a dollar per picul in average.

Trade conditions in Dosing have been bad since the outbreak of the last inter-Kwang war, and the market for foreign goods and food-stuffs is especially bad. A period of peace should, however, lead to a revival of business.

There has been a sudden drop in the prices for cast iron and wrought iron. The present quotations vary from \$3.23 to \$3.55 as compared with \$3.12 and \$3.67 last month. Stocks are large and there are but few inquiries from the country districts.

Chinese import and export firms dealing with Kiangsu, Chekiang and Kiangsi are doing very badly this year. It is estimated that over half the merchants dealing in beans, sesame and groundnuts have suffered heavy losses and several firms are going into bankruptcy. It is said that Japanese merchants with larger capital have "seized" the business during the past two years.

THE METAL MARKETS.

Messrs. Rudolf Wolff & Co. send us the following review of the metal markets, dated November 22, from their London Office:

Markets have been irregular, for where Spelter and Lead have substantially declined, Tin and Copper have appreciably advanced, and the general outlook remains indefinite. The reduction of the Bank of England Rate yesterday from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. was only what had been anticipated, following the reduction of 1 per cent. made by the New York Federal Reserve Bank last week.

TIN.

Subject to minor fluctuations, has been firmer, the price showing an advance of \$3.10 for cash and \$3.5 for three months as compared with our last report. The comparative scarcity with which cash tin has been offered, combined with the lowering of the Bank Rate has resulted in some further contraction of the contract, now \$2.10 as compared with \$2.15 last week. Sales in the East during the week amounted to 1,400 tons; shipments thence up to the 13th instant were 6,454 tons, and for the month are still estimated at about 10,000 tons. Premiums on Straits and Banka Tin are quoted at \$4 and \$11 (nom) respectively. Demand on the part of consumers has not been on a very large scale, but business with the Continent is reported to have been moderately good, though quiet conditions have prevailed in America, buyers there still adopting a cautious attitude, and only filling their requirements as necessity arises. The firmness may to some extent be ascribed to normal reaction after the prevailing depression, influenced by the former appearance which the stock markets in America have latterly presented, which has in some degree restored confidence. The market at the same time has received some active support at the hands of influential interests and the advancing prices stimulated some general buying and bear covering; but unless continued support is forthcoming, it seems doubtful whether the present upward movement can be sustained, for though consumption may be good the market is faced with the probability of some falling off in America; whilst at the same time there is no indication that production is suffering any curtailment, on the contrary the recent recovery is more likely to restore confidence amongst producing interests and, for the time being at any rate, prevent the adoption of a policy of restriction which otherwise might have been enforced.

Options: Double 214, Single 27. Cash—\$181.24 (opening), \$186.5 (nom.) (highest), \$178.15 (lowest), \$188.2 (closing). Three months—\$183.10 (opening), \$188.15 (highest), \$181.13 (lowest), \$183.12 (closing). Turnover for the week 4,875 tons.

COPPER.

Has ruled firm, the price showing an advance of \$2.15 for cash and \$2.70 for three months as compared with our last report. The (Continued at foot of next column).

SHANGHAI SHARE BUSINESS.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' ASSN.

DESIGNED FOR CASH TRANSACTIONS.

A new association for dealing in stocks and shares, on a cash basis only, is now being established in Shanghai under the title of "Shanghai Shareholders' Association," whose immediate benefit for members is that they pay no brokerage charges on their transactions. The avowed object of the establishment of the association is for the purpose of curtailing gambling and promoting legitimate business and investments by the public. This scheme is being promoted by Mr. Meyer E. Solomon, general manager of the China Investors' Co., who has recently left the employ of Messrs. E. D. Sassons & Co., Ltd., after 20 years' service.

Membership is divided into two classes, active and non-active, the active members taking the part of brokers and the non-active only enjoying the privilege of buying on selling through the association without paying brokerage. Persons of any profession are eligible for membership, with the exception of professional brokers who are members of any stock and or share exchange. The board of management may, however, refuse the applications of persons whose professions may, in their opinion, make them undesirable as members. Five nationalities are accepted, British, American, French, Chinese and Japanese, while persons of other nationalities may be accepted by approval of the board.

Payment Next Day.

Working on a cash basis, the scheme is that delivery of shares and payments for them must be made no later than the day after which transactions are made. No forward business is permitted through the Association whatsoever.

Active members will be permitted to use the official notice boards at the Association headquarters to record their quotations for buyers and sellers, and business done will also be recorded, while the information will also be available for the press. The press will also be used daily for notifying the members what shares are available or what are desired. Non-active members will be provided with forms on which they can state that require to be used to the management, and they will also be allowed to visit the offices of the Association, but will not be permitted to enter the ring.

Non-members of the Association will be permitted to use the Association as clients, provided they are approved by the board of management, but will be charged brokerage at one-quarter per cent. with a minimum fee of one taol. These clients must use the same forms as those of the non-active members. The management will do its best to put through all orders most satisfactorily. The scheme actually means that the active members will be brokers, on a cash basis, while the non-active members will be persons engaged in various employments who are customers in stock and share transactions, but with more privileges than the ordinary customer.

The Fees Payable.

The fee payable by active members is Tls. 15 quarterly, and by non-active members Tls. 9 quarterly, while no entrance fee will be charged until February 1, 1930, after which a fee of Tls. 25 has been settled upon. Later on it may be found advisable to alter the scale of fees from time to time. A limit of 500 has been set for the membership of the Association, and it is understood that many have already joined. There is to be a technical staff, well-versed in stock and share transactions, to manage and advise upon the business of the Association. —N.C. Daily News.

comparative scarcity with which near dates have been offered has resulted in a further lengthening of the backwardation, now 17/6d. as compared with 2/6d. last week. Operations have been of a rather professional character, and the firmness must be attributed more to support which the market has received than to any improvement in demand on the part of consumers, who continue to buy only their immediate requirements in the belief that, sooner or later, the price of Electrolytic must be adjusted to existing circumstances.

Options: Double 28, Single 23. Cash—\$207.8 (opening), \$212.7 (nom.) (highest), \$207.6 (lowest), \$211.6 (closing). Three months—\$209.5 (opening), \$214.5 (highest), \$209.5 (lowest), \$214.5 (closing). Turnover for the week 3,300 tons.

CHINA MERCHANTS' S.N. CO. AND CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

COMPANY'S POSITION STATED BY MARQUIS LI.

DIRECTORS INSTANT ON LAWFUL RIGHTS.

Following the statement of the Acting Special Commissioner, understood to be in charge of the affairs of the China Merchants' S.N. Co., putting his side of the case, Marquis Li has made the following statement of the Company's side of the matter.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding of the position in which the China Merchants' S.N. Co., Ltd., stands, the following exact translation of the Resolution and Mandatory Order No. 1112 of the Nationalist Government, together with information as to how far the latter has been consistent in its attitude towards the Company may be of public interest.

Resolution and Mandate.

The Resolution passed in the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in June was to the effect that the "Nationalist Government should appoint a special commissioner to take charge of the reorganization part of the work of the China Merchants and form a separate committee to supervise and direct the said part of the work."

Lately a Mandatory Order No. 1112 was issued by the Nationalist Government to the effect that "owing to the fact that neither a separate committee nor a special commissioner has as yet been formed and definitely appointed respectively (in connection with the affairs of the China Merchants), it is hereby resolved to instruct Mr. P. J. Wong, the Company's government superintendent, to perform the duties of a separate committee and Mr. T. C. Chao, the Company's government manager, to perform the duties of a special commissioner" (before the respective impending body and candidate are announced).

Misinformation.

From the above, it is quite clear that the Nationalist Government did not appoint them (Mr. P. J. Wong and Mr. T. C. Chao) as "Acting Chairman" and "Acting Special Commissioner" respectively and that their positions in connection with China Merchants remain the same as before. (The announcement made in the columns of the Shanghai English and Chinese newspaper with reference to the nature of their appointments, is evidently a misleading one which, as far as China Merchants is concerned, is of vital importance. It is therefore necessary to let it be known to the public, especially those to whom China Merchants is indebted, that neither Mr. Chao was appointed as "acting special commissioner" nor was this true in the case of Mr. Wong, as announced in the papers. Mr. Chao was merely instructed to take up the reorganization part of the work of the Company and Mr. Wong to take up the supervision work of a separate committee on behalf of the impending candidate and committee respectively.

Tantamount to Confiscation.

While the Nationalist Government has issued no regulations either for reorganization or for supervision, etc., Mr. Chao has himself presented a set of regulations, 6 in all (as published in the columns of English and Chinese papers in the first week of this month), providing himself with all the powers for handling the Company's affairs without any consideration of the fact that China Merchants is of entirely private ownership, to the Government not for its approval, but merely requested to have his own-made "6 articles" placed on file. There is no part of the law which permits a man to make his own regulations for his own duties. The Board of Directors of China Merchants has thus been forced to petition to the Government through the proper channel that Mr. Chao's equivocal "6 articles" or his rules, tantamount to confiscation of private property, are utterly an encroachment contradicting the laws of the Nationalist Government as well as the real meaning of the resolution passed at the above-mentioned Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee. The Government has already been requested to instruct Mr. Chao that his own-made "6 articles" are to be suspended.

Directors' Exclusive Rights.

Since the resolution passed at the meeting of the said Central Executive Committee and the contents of the Mandatory Order No. 1112 refrained from any encroachment, fully recognizing China Merchants as a private concern, and did not give the least idea of any intention to confiscate the Company or to purchase the Company by the Government, no one then, with the exception of the Company's legally formed organ such as the Board of Directors, has the right to place himself or herself in the position of a shareholder, or of the Board of Directors to act on behalf of the Company.

The powers possessed by the Board of Directors in carrying on its functions for and on behalf of the Company, were definitely fixed by the laws of the country and were conferred upon it by the unanimous vote of shareholders according to all the legalities and requirements. Furthermore, the legal position of the Board of Directors was plainly recognized in the regulations proclaimed for the Company's government superintendent by the Ministry of Communications and those issued for the Company by the office of the said superintendent. In consequence of this, the shareholders have so far felt much less anxiety. It is then clear that the China Merchants is still of private ownership and is of a legally formed Company. It will therefore make no difference to or produce any change on the legal position of the Board of Directors unless the Company is liquidated or sold.

Negotiations Without Authorization.

The public as well as those who are directly concerned on account of the Company's being indebted to them, are informed that during this period of the Company's transition, if there is any one outside the Board of Directors of China Merchants, calling himself a representative of the Company and trying to negotiate with anybody or any party in matter pertaining to legal nature such as contracts and negotiations for loans, will never be recognized by the Board of Directors under the laws of the Nationalist Government.

CIGARETTE SINS OF SOCIETY.

HOTSESS BEWAIL CHARRED TREASURES.

If you want to see a perfectly charming and well-mannered woman revert temporarily to the primitive, say, "Cigarette end."

The cigarette menace in London is becoming as great as last year's gate-crashing, and unless the offenders mend their ways equally drastic methods of dealing with it will be found.

Guests at dinner parties, dances, and all kinds of social functions in private houses are playing havoc with valuable furniture by their carelessness in leaving burning cigarettes about. Men and women are both to blame, but it is said that the men are by far the worst. They not only leave lighted cigarettes lying everywhere, but they stub the ends on the nearest piece of furniture, or stamp them into the carpet.

Futile Protests.

The women who give the entertainments are furious, but their protests are futile. They provide numerous and large ashtrays in every room and corridor, with no effect.

"After a party recently," said one woman, "I found three grooves in the grand piano made by cigarettes that had been left to burn themselves out, and there were about two dozen marks on it where cigarettes had been put out. A valuable little antique table which cannot be replaced was ruined, all the carpets were burned, and a heavy curtain was actually smouldering."

"The only thing I can think of is to provide rare and costly bowls as ashtrays. They might prove a bait for cigarette ends."

Another indignant woman said: "The damage done by cigarette ends is the heaviest expense of a party these days. The young people's carelessness is the most disgraceful form of bad manners. It is really such a trouble that I have at last resorted to watching for the worst offenders and taking care not to invite them again."

"I cannot think that they are allowed to behave like that in their own homes, so their behaviour is simply a new form of 'party manners'."

The world must learn to call Constantinople by the Turkish name of Istanbul, say the Turkish Nationalists, angered over the recent arrival from England of a letter to the official newspaper, the *Millet*, addressed to Constantinople. There is such indignation over the matter that it is probable that the Turks will attempt to bury the name of Constantinople—a name reminiscent of the city's Greek origin—beneath an official order forbidding any officer to distribute letters addressed to Constantinople instead of to Istanbul.

NAVAL & MILITARY NOTES.

The Royal Scots Greys have been moved from Edinburgh to Tidworth, and the 16th/5th Lancers from Tidworth to Edinburgh.

The appointment of Commander G. S. Holden for duty at the Admiralty foreshadows a change in the Press Section of the Intelligence Division, where Commander P. W. Wilkinson will complete his time next month. This will be the third change in the head of the Section since the War. When Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas Browning relinquished office on the removal of the censorship after the Armistice, Captain R. Henniker-Heaton was appointed to act as a *liaison* officer between the Admiralty and the Press. In December, 1924, he was succeeded by Captain A. A. Lovett-Cameron, who in turn was relieved in December, 1925, by Commander Wilkinson. It is understood that the last-named will relinquish the post on December 15.

H.M.S. Calypso (Captain N. A. Wedgwood), which has been commissioned at Chatham to relieve the *Ceres* in the Third Cruiser Squadron, Mediterranean Fleet, is ordered to leave Sheerness for her new duties. She will be at Gibraltar to work up, from November 17 to December 8 and should arrive at Malta on December 8. Recently the battleship *Malaya* (Capt. N. E. Archdale, C.B.E.) was ordered to leave Malta for Devonport. This is the first change in connection with the withdrawal of the four battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. The *Malaya* is to be taken in hand for refit at Devonport on arrival.

Commander Holden, who has been 22 years in the Navy, has spent much of his career in command of destroyers, like his predecessor. He became a lieutenant in December, 1903, and in July, 1912, after having been second-in-command of H.M.S. *Staunch*, was appointed in command of torpedo boat No. 29 in the Eighth Flotilla. In February, 1914, he joined H.M.S. *Star* in the same flotilla, and served in her during the first year and a half of the War. From January, 1916, he commanded the *Lark*, and from January, 1917, the *North Star*. In the *Lark* he took part in the Dover Straits operation in October, 1916, when the *Nubian* was disabled and taken in tow by the *Lark*. At about this time, the *Lark*, although belonging to the Ninth Flotilla at Harwich, was detached for escort and anti-submarine duties in the Channel. For services in command of H.M.S. *Sikh* in the Black Sea during 1919-20 he was appointed to the Russian Order of St. Anne. He received an expression of Admiralty appreciation for evolving a firing control gear for use in destroyers. Commander Holden continued in destroyers after the War, and was promoted in December, 1922, while commanding the *Vega*. For two years from June, 1924, he served in the Operations Division, Naval Staff, and is now in command of the *Shikari*, the destroyer attached to the Centurion for fleet target service, and from which the movements of that battleship are controlled by wireless during target practice. The value of this ingenious duty was specially recognized recently by the staff in the Fleet flagship.

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Pres. Grant.....Tues., Feb. 11 Pres. Lincoln.....Tues., Feb. 18

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Pres. Adams.....Sun., Jan. 26, 8 a.m. Pres. Fillmore Sun., Mar. 9, 8 a.m.

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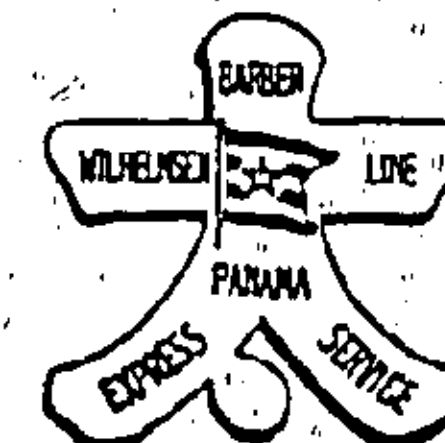
Pres. Pierce.....Dec. 31, 6 p.m. Pres. McKinley Jan. 18, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson.....Jan. 4, 6 p.m. Pres. Taft.....Jan. 25, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft.....Jan. 14, 6 p.m. Pres. Grant.....Feb. 1, 6 p.m.

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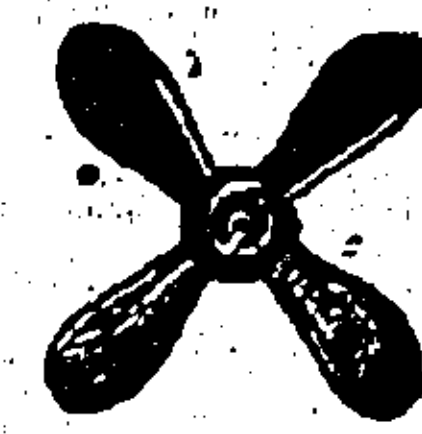
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 WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ... "HUICHOW" ... On 29th Dec., 10 a.m.
 SWATOW & BANGKOK ... "KIANGSU" ... On 29th Dec., 11 a.m.
 AMOY, SHANGHAI & DALNY ... "TEAN" ... On 1st Jan., 3 p.m.
 SWATOW & BANGKOK ... "KAYING" ... On 5th Jan., 11 a.m.
 SWATOW, AMOY, SWATOW & S'PORE "ANKING" ... On 6th Jan., 5 p.m.
 WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ... "KUELOH" ... On 9th Jan., 10 a.m.

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ANGERS	14th Jan.	G. METZINGER	15th Jan.
SPHINX	29th Jan.	ANDRE LEBON	29th Jan.
G. METZINGER	11th Feb.	PORTHOUS	18th Feb.
ANDRE LEBON	25th Feb.	CHEVONCEAUX	26th Feb.
PORTHOUS	11th Mar.	ATHOS II	12th Mar.
CHEVONCEAUX	26th Mar.	D'ARTAGNAN	28th Mar.
ATHOS II	8th Apr.	ANGERS	8th Apr.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	DECEMBER 25, 1929.										DECEMBER 26, 1929.									
	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Cloud	Direction	Force	State	Remarks	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Cloud	Direction	Force	State	Remarks
Wladivostok	12	30.30	76.5	14	E	4	b	6	30.11	76.4	6	...	0	b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namuro	11	29.67	75.5	...	NW	7	...	5	30.12	76.0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	...	30.00	78.0	...	WNW	5	...	...	30.24	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	30.12	76.0	...	NW	3	...	...	30.38	77.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kochi	...	30.31	77.0	...	SW	1	...	...	30.41	77.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	30.41	77.5	...	...	0	...	...	30.36	77.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	30.37	77.1	...	...	0	...	...	30.36	77.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	30.30	76.5	...	NNE	2	...	...	30.24	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	30.28	76.0	...	N	1	...	...	30.18	76.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	30.22	75.5	...	E	3	...	...	30.10	76.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	30.13	74.5	...	N	1	...	...	30.22	76.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	15	30.25	78.5	40	SW	2	...	6	30.09	76.3	38	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	14	30.34	77.0	50	SE	4	...	...	30.18	76.5	45	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gutzlaff	...	30.36	77.1	46	WNW	2	...	...	30.20	76.7	46	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sharp Peak	...	30.09	76.4	54	80	NE	2	...	30.04	76.0	58	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	30.11	76.4	65	ENE	4	b	6	30.10	76.4	58	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	...	30.20	76.1	...	NNE	...	b	...	30.04	76.0	59	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihekou	11	30.15	75.5	...	N	...	...	...	30.08	76.1	59	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihu	...	30.15	75.5	...	N	...	...	...	30.12	76.0	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tainan	...	30.13	75.3	...	N	...	...	...	30.07	75.8	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshun	...	30.11	75.4	...	NE	...	...	...	30.04	76.2	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	...	30.04	75.9	...	NNE	...	...	...	30.10	76.4	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	30.08	76.0	64	SE	...	...	...	30.04	76.0	63	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	...	30.07	75.8	...	ENE	...	...	...	30.04	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	...	30.06	75.5	...	SE	...	...	...	30.01	76.3	59	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	30.02	75.5	...	ENE	...	...	...	30.00	76.0	70	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	30.06	75.5	...	WNW	...	...	...	30.02	76.4	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phulien	16	30.00	75.0	...	N	...	...	...	29.99	76.1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	29.89	75.3	...	ENE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	29.85	75.0	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basco	14	29.81	75.0	...	ENE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aparri	...	29.87	75.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.78	75.3	...	NNE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.79	75.6	...	NNW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	29.73	75.1	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	29.72	75.4	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	29.73	75.1	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	...	29.71	75.4	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Davao	...	29.69	75.4	...	SW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.74	75.4	...	SW	...	...	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.71	75.4	...	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.76	76.5	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	76.4	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.81	75.2	86	NE	4	b	6	29.73	75.1	77	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

December 26d. 10A. 37m.—The anticyclone is central over mid-Japan.

Fresh to moderate over the China Sea.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 69.68 inches, against an average of 82.94 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON DECEMBER 27.

- 1.—Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, moderate.
 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamcocks ...
 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ... E. winds, moderate; fine.
 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan ...

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, December 26

Barometer	30.07	30.05	29.95
Temperature	63	58	67
Humidity	71	75	73
Wind	Direction ENE	E	E
Force	3	3	3
Weather	O	O	O
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 25.65

Lowest open-air Temperature, 28.63

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From Dec. 27, 1929, to Jan. 2, 1930

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week	Date of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	27	h. m.	7.41	h. m.	1.42
Sat.	28	h. m.	7.11	h. m.	0.32
Sun.	29	h. m.	6.45	h. m.	2.29
Mon.	30	h. m.	7.40	h. m.	1.4
Tues.	31	h. m.	8.10	h. m.	3.10
Wed.	1	h. m.	8.41	h. m.	3.48
Thur.	2	h. m.	9.13	h. m.	4.25
		h. m.	9.44	h. m.	5.1
		h. m.	10.16	h. m.	5.37

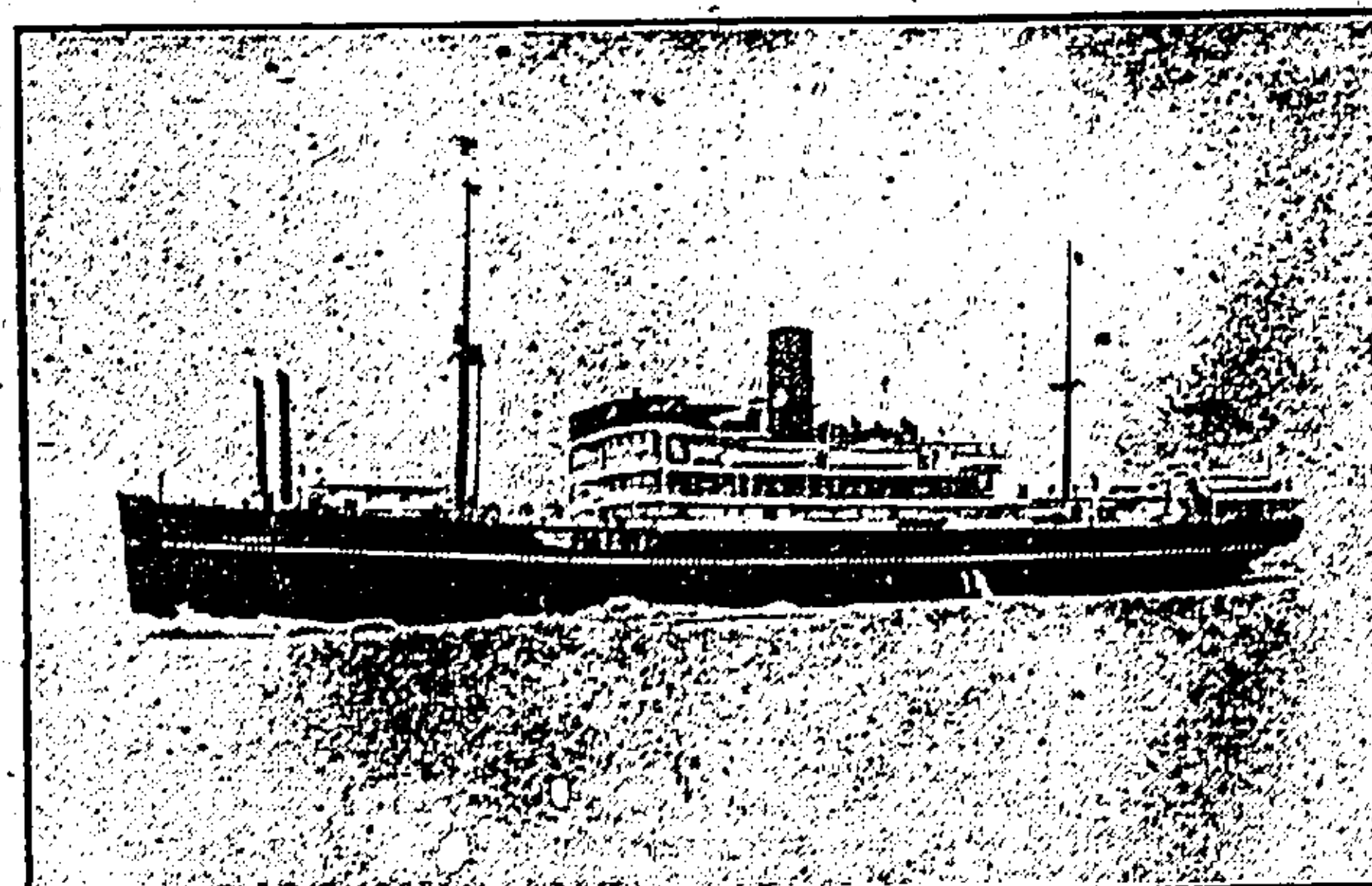
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To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG" "YATSHING" "KWONGSANG" "CHAKSANG"	Sun., 29th Dec., at 7 a.m. Wed., 1st Jan., at 7 a.m.

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TATSUMI MARU ... Wednesday, 25th Jan. at 6 a.m.

TENYO MARU ... Thursday, 23rd Jan.

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Jan.

IYO MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Jan.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 25th Dec.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Jan.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOTTORI MARU ... Friday, 27th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Jan.

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Jan.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa & Marseilles.

DURBAN MARU ... Friday, 10th Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

AKITA MARU ... Sunday, 29th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BENGAL MARU ... Friday, 27th Dec.

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YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 3,000 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
2,000 TONS.

Cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

	Cargo	Through
	H.K.	Ports.
British		
Yatshing	800	1,130
Tsingtao	800	1,130
Norwegian		
Havdrøt	1,700	—
Haiphong	1,700	—
Pronto	1,000	—
Singapore	1,000	—
Italian		
Himalaya	90	1,000
Yokohama	90	1,000
Japanese		
Daishin Maru	3,010	—
Dairen	3,010	—
Kumakata	—	—
Maru	—	—
Keelung	770	800
Chinese		
Wong Shek	—	—
Kung	—	—
Saigon	1,600	—
Chung Kong	—	—
Tourane	100	—
Portuguese		
Wing Lee	—	—
K. C. Wan	400	—
Total	8,470	2,930

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	2	3
Norwegian	2	3
Italian	1	0
Japanese	2	2
Chinese	2	3
Portuguese	1	0
French	0	1
Dutch	0	2
Total	10	13

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Leemoo (Br.) Swatow	601
Pronto (Nor.) Singapore and	
Hoihow	448
Wing Lee (Port.) K. C. Wan	70
Total	1,119

CLEARANCES.

December 25.

Changkiang, for Pakhoi.
Chusan, for Hoihow.
Kumakata Maru, for Canton.
Szechuen, for Canton.
Tai Poo Sek, for K. C. Wan.
Tai Yuan, for Swatow.

December 26.

Daishin Maru No. 5, for Hongkong.
Himalaya, for Singapore.
Huichow, for Canton.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Mendado Maru, for Hoihow.
Pronto, for Swatow.
Toyo Maru No. 1, for Hongkong.
Yatshing, for Canton.

ARRIVALS.

December 25.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. P. W. Grierson, from Swatow, Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
Yatshing, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. C. Alexandre, from Shanghai and Swatow, West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Chusan, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. R. Kittlewell, from Canton, buoy No. C18.—B. & S.
Changkiang, French str., 1,717 tons, Capt. L. J. Cruchot, from Canton, buoy No. B20.—Sing Kee & Co.
Huichow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. E. M. Gellie, from Swatow, buoy No. C18.—B. & S.
Szechuen, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. J. R. Shearer, from Swatow, buoy No. B12.—B. & S.
Pronto, Norwegian str., 1,283 tons, Capt. B. Moller, from Hoihow, buoy No. C43.—Chiu Seng Hong.
Tai Yuan, British str., 2,109 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Canton, buoy No. A8.—B. & S.
Kumakata Maru, Japanese str., 733 tons, Capt. C. Itoh, from Keelung, buoy No. C49.—M.B.K.
Wing Lee, Portuguese str., 841 tons, Capt. J. Autunes, from Kwang Chow Wan, Saikong Wharf.—You Yuen S.S. Co.
Chung Kong, Chinese str., 447 tons, Capt. Kwok Shau, from Tourane, buoy No. C35.—Yan Lee & Co.
Havdrøt, Norwegian str., 713 tons, Capt. E. Fingelsen, from Haiphong, buoy No. C49.—Sang Lee & Co.
Tilawa, British str., 10,000 tons, Capt. W. H. Tallent, from Kobe, Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Hozan Maru, Japanese str., 2,347 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Swatow, O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

DEPARTURES.

December 26.

Wong Shek Kung, Chinese str., 1,044 tons, Capt. F. C. Novik, from Saigon, buoy No. C44.—Kwong Hong Hing.
Lyeemoo, British str., 1,734 tons, Capt. E. Holmes, from Swatow, buoy No. A27.—Lee Fat & Co.
Daishin Maru No. 5, Japanese str., 1,835 tons, Capt. J. Hashiyama, from Dairen, buoy No. C42.—M.B.K.
Himalaya, Italian str., 4,103 tons, Capt. M. Moreylin, from Shanghai, buoy No. A3.—Dodwell & Co.
Eva, German str., 851 tons, Capt. J. Jensen, from Canton, Stonecutters.—J.C.J.L.

PASSENGERS.

Departures.

The following passengers left by the s.s. Tango Maru for Australia on December 25:—Prof. Charteris, Mr. Richard Robotti, Mr. L. Hogwood, Mr. C. Bandet, Mr. Lin Tsu Yau, Mr. Jose Ho, Mr. Juan Ye Lim Te, Mr. Chang Ohim, Mr. Fung Young, Mr. Ah Young, Mrs. Ham Hee, Mr. Lee Kon, Mr. Yee Wei, Mr. Gan Sing, Mr. Tam Yee, Mr. Lim Tian Suy, Mr. Tan Lip Kee, Mr. Lim So Ly, Miss Scanlon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Soriano, Master I. M. Soriano, Master A. Soriano, Mr. E. Roxas, Mr. G. D. Davison, Madame J. M. Mouzet, Mr. Jose G. Villa, Rev. Victor Gonzalez, Rev. Felix de la Rosa, Mr. Elias de los Reyes, Mrs. Tanu Chiu at Kiu Yui, Mr. T. B. Tavora, Mrs. M. Shoon, Mr. S. Yamamoto, Mrs. C. Yamamoto, Mr. C. Yamamoto, Mrs. A. Tomimori, Miss S. Tomimori, Mrs. T. Kameyama, Mrs. T. Tamura, Mr. A. L. Sadler, Mr. T. N. M. Buesst, Mr. S. Omori, Miss R. Omori, Master K. Omori, Miss R. Omori, Mr. T. Hinokawa, Miss T. Hinokawa, Master K. Araki, Mr. A. Inasaka, Mr. T. Furukawa, Mr. Y. Furukawa, Miss M. Seaton, Mrs. T. Mayyama, Mrs. K. Kumamoto, Mr. Y. Nakamura, Mr. H. Tanigawa, Mr. N. Okawa, Mrs. F. Ishizaki, Miss M. Ishizaki.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following ships were in harbour yesterday:—

Wharves:—Kowloon: Tilawa, Stella Polaris; Holt's: Bellerophon; Jardine Matheson's: Yatshing; Osaka: Shosen Kaisha; Menado Maru; Douglas Lapraik; Haiching.

Docks:—Kowloon: Kutsang, Hangsang, Sui Tai, Himsang, Hop-sang, Argonauta, Yuen Sang, Venezia, On Lee, Taikoo; Sinkiang: Kiangsu, Taiyo Maru, Oil Reliance; Cosmopolitan: Hai Hing.

Buoys:—A 1 Khyber, A 3 Himalaya; B 11 Anhuai, Kaigan, C 16 Chusan, C 18 Huichow, B 20 Changkiang, B 21 Ribera, A 25 Evereff, A 27 Lyeemoo, C 33 Chung Kong, B 38 Anzan Maru, P 38 Helikon, C 39 Bremerhaven, C 40 Havdrøt, C 41 Hellas, C 42 Toyo Maru No. 1, C 43 Daishin Maru, C 44 Wong Shek Kung, A 52 Patroclus.

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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHYBER"	9,114	29th Dec. Noon 1929	Manila, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'werp.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,668	4th Jan.	B'ray, Mania, L'don.
"LAHORE"	5,304	11th Jan. [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'werp.
"KRIVA"	9,135	18th Jan.	Mania, London, R'dm. & A'werp.
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	22nd Jan.	Straita, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	5,318	29th Jan. [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'werp.
"KARMA"	10,946	1st Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	9,135	15th Feb.	Mania, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'werp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	18th Feb.	Straita, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	1st Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	8th Mar. [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'werp.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,619	18th Mar.	Mania, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'werp.
"MALWA"	10,880	28th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,668	12th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	26th Apr.	Mania, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'werp.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th May	Bombay, Mania, L'don.
"KHYBER"	9,114	24th May	L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'werp.
"KRIVA"	9,135	31st May [Mars.]	Marseilles & London.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,601	21st June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.

† Cargo only. † Calls Cebu, Manila, Singapore, Penang, and other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Euxine Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,006	27th Dec. 2.45	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,018	6th Jan. [p.m.]	do.
"TAKADA"	8,949	18th Jan.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	28th Jan.	do.
"SHERALA"	7,241	5th Feb.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,838	18th Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	3rd Mar.	do.

* Calls Rangoon.

B.I.—After Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan., 1930	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"NELLORE"	6,853	31st Jan.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,856	28th Feb.	do.

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagar, Tawao, Timor, Durbin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagar, Tawao, Timor, Durbin, or other ports en route as indicated.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	28th Dec., 6 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,949	30th Dec., 6 a.m.	Amoy, S'tai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MANTUA"	10,946	3rd Jan.	S'tai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NELLORE"	6,853	7th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"KIDDERPORE"	9,135	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	15th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KARMA"	10,946	18th Jan.	S'tai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SHERALA"	7,241	5th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	26th Jan.	S'tai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKLIWA"	7,838	28th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	31st Jan.	S'tai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,856	4th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	10th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KALYAN"	9,144	14th Feb.	S'tai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,619	28th Feb.	S'tai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,880	14th Mar.	S'tai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,668	28th Mar.	S'tai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	10th Apr.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	24th Apr.	do.
"KRIVA"	9,135	6th May	do.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,601	23rd May	do.
"KARMA"	10,946	6th June	do.
"MOREA"	10,854	20th June	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	3rd July	do.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,668	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	31st July	S'tai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,946	14th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	28th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,880	11th Sept.	do.
"KRIVA"	9,135	25th Sept.	do.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

